Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, November 27, 1822. No. 1695.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Wednesday the 18th of Dec. next,

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS

PRINTS, VIEWS,

AND

Lithographic Engravings

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Amongst them will be found,

FRAZERS Himalya Views, Dodwells Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Cravin's, Dodwell's, Ousely's Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols, Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Buck Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues.

Bombay, November 20th 1822.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co.

A FEW CHESTS

OF 5 AND 3 DOZEN EACH

OF

MEDOC

CLARET,

LATELY imported from the Isle of France, which they are disposing of at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Also some SNEYD'S CLARET, in Half Chests, at 50 Rs. a dozen.

Bombay 21st November 1822.

Double Barrelled GUNS.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. have lately received from *Messrs. John Manton and Sons*, a few DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS of their best Workmanship, which may be had at their Office at the following prices viz.

Guns—Single locks.	Rs. 750
Spare Do.	" 850

Bombay November 22d 1822.

To be Sold.

A

HANDSOME LOW

PHŒTON,

FOR ONLY ONE USE

WITH A DOUBLE SET OF

Brass Mounted Patent-Leather

HARNESS.

AS

Moveable Hood and Splash Boards,

WAS BUILT IN

LONDON,

BY

Nash and Sons,

BY

PARTICULAR DIRECTION.

ALSO

The Horse,

THAT is accustomed to draw it in good Condition with excellent Paces. The Property of the Pay Master of H. M. 20th Regiment, who is about to return to Europe.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co.

N. B.—The Carriage is almost equal to new, and one set of Harness, quite so.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday noon the 28th Decr. next

THE HULL

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S BRIG

CURLEW,

COPPERED and Copper fastened, built in 1812, and had a thorough repair in 1817. Is well calculated to be fitted as a Merchant Ship, and worthy the attention of any person requiring such a vessel.

Dimensions.	*Feet.*	*Ins.*
Length of Gun Deck, . . .	100	0
Breadth, ...	30	6
Depth in Hold, ...	12	9

Burthen in Tons, No. 382.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

JOSEPH SEATON,
Master Shipwright.

NAVAL YARD,
23d November 1822.

Capt. J. K. Forbes

OF THE

JAMES SIBBALD

HAS OPENED FOR SALE,

(Which will continue but a short time)

AT

Hormanjee Bomanjee's

Cotton Screws,

A QUANTITY of Hodgson's X A. Pale Ale in Hhds. in excellent condition, which to ensure a speedy sale, will be disposed of at 80 Rs. per Hhd. fine York Hams; and Pine Apple, Berkley and Gloucester Cheeses, from Powell, Sauces, Pickles, White wine, and Chrystal Vinegar &c. from Do.; Confectionary from Hoffmann and Tringham; Morrice's Port in Quarts and Pints; a small quantity of French Claret at 25 Rs. per Dozen; Drawings on sporting subjects by Alken; Gold and Silver Cavalry narrow Braid &c.

There will also be exposed to sale at the above place, a small number of capital Gold Watches by Nickisson, setts of English Horse-shoes and nails, brass weights, Turnery &c. two first rate Rifles and a pair of Pistols by Manton, with case complete.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next, the 2d of December,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING,

THE following vessels belonging to the late *Merwanjee Patel*, with their Riggings, Sails &c. ready for Sea; the particular list of their Stores might be seen on application to *Manuckjee Ruttonjee*, at his Warehouse near Mazagone Dock yard.

Bottelah Ram Pursad of	153¼	Tons.
Bottelah Awazett	130¼	Tons.
Ketch Bombay	114½	Tons.
Pattamery Bomun yard	380	Bombay Candies.

—Terms of Sale 10 per Cent to be paid in Cash; and the remaining after one months Credit; or longer accommodation will be given, on giving ample security.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1822.

જાહેર • ખબર *

તારીખ • ૨ જી • આવતા • ડીજમબર • મહીનાંની • શોમવારને • દને • પાછલા • પોહોરનાં • ૪ કલા કને • અમલે • નીચે • જાહેર • કીધેલાં બારકશો • મરનાર • પારશી • મેહરવાંનજી • પટેલ • વાલાં • જાહેર • લીલાંઉ • કરીને • વેચશે * અને • કિ • બારકશો • શડ • તથા • રીગીન • તથા • બીજો • શરવે • શામાંન • શ્રબાંનઘ આર • દરીઆમો • ખેડવા • જોપ • ઉ * અને • ઇનાં • શામાંનની • ટી છજેહને • જોવા • હોઇતે • શ્રી • મજગાંમ • મધે • ગોદીઆગલ • પારશી માંણકજી • રતનજી • તેહોની • વખા રમો • છતે • દેખાડશે *

બતેલો • ૧ રામપરશાદ ૧૩૫। ટનનોછે *

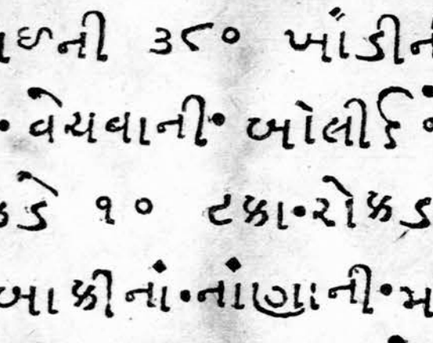
બતેલો ૧ અવાજીર • ૧૩૦।૮ ટનનોછે *

કીંજ • ૧ મુમબઇ • ૧૧૪।। ટનનીછે *

કતેમારી • ૧ બહમનીઆર • શ્રી મુમબઇની ૩૮૦ ખાંડીનીછે * હેને • વેચવાની • બોલીકિજે • તર ત • શેકડે ૧૦ ટકા • રોકડા • લેશે અને • બાકીનાં • નાંણાની • માશ ૧ ની • મુદત • આપશે • અને • જો • વધુ મુદત • માંગશેતો • શારા • જાંમીન • લઇને • વધુ • મુદત • આશે *

તા • ૨૭ મી • નવેમબર • ૧૮૨૨

For Freight and Passage.
THE
FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,



PHŒNIX

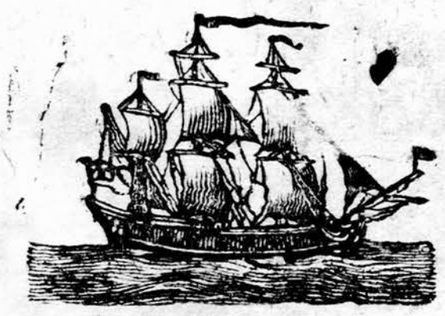
BURTHEN 589 TONS,
CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on Ist July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn, Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP



KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,
BURTHEN 470 TONS,
Captain J. W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accomodations may be seen.

Bombay November 13th 1822.

Passage to London.

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodation may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

Freight & Passage

TO
LONDON
the
Princess Charlotte,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER
401 TONS
COMMANDED BY
Captain Joseph Ilyth,

HAVING very comfortable accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive here from London early in the ensuing month, and will be dispatched on her return Voyage to England with all practicable expedition.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to Messrs. JHON LECKIE and Co.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

A STRONG AND FAST SAILING

Pleasure Boat,

WHICH HAS LATELY UNDERGONE
THE MOST COMPLETE REPAIR,

IS now for sale at one half her original cost.

The vessel may be seen and particulars known by applying to the Printer.

Bombay, 30th October 1822.

TWENTY-EIGHT

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery are now for Sale at the Office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

Blair's BAKERY.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against paying bills bearing the signature of the late Mr. James Blair, or any bills due to the Estate of the said James Blair, for bread or other articles supplied from the Bakery, *prior to his date*, to any other person than Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE, the Registrar on the Ecc. Side of the Recorder's Court and Administrator of said Estate, unless such bills are signed or Countersigned by him.

Bombay, 26th November 1822.

Distressed state of the lower classes in Ireland.

It is not because the general pressure of the times is felt more or less by us all, that we should deny ourselves the satisfaction of contributing in such a degree as may yet be convenient to us, to the relief of those who in addition to their share of national suffering, have been afflicted by one of the most severe dispensations of Providence.

In this idea the following commencement of a subscription, is set on foot, for the aid of our distressed Fellow Subjects in Ireland; and under the conviction that such an opening is waited for by numbers in the Territories of the Presidency, anxious to give such aid as their means will allow, to so humane and really national an object.

We are authorized to say that all the Houses of Agency at the Presidency, will receive Subscriptions on this account; and that a Meeting of Well-wishers to the Subscription, will be called in the course of a fortnight after the publication of this Advertisement. Ed.

Subscriptions already received.—Rs.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Governor,	
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,	500
Mr. Bell,	500
Mr. Prendergast,	500
James Jackson, Maj. A. D. C.	150
G. C. Irwin, Esq. Adv. Gen.	400
Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Q. M. G.	200
Captain Barr,	50
Lieut. M. Stack,	30
William Shotton, Esq.	100
D. Malcolm, Esq.	100
Lieut. Col. H. Blair,	100
D. Leighton, Lt. Col. Com. Adj. Gen.	100
E. Baker, Lt. Col. Com. Gen.	100
W. P. Tucker, Maj. D. Ad. Gen.	50
H. Morgan, Surgeon, M. D.	50
W. Morison, Captain,	30
A. B. Campbell, Captain,	20
W. Simson, Esq.	50
R. Robertson, Captain,	30
R. A. Willis, Maj.	60

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH Nov. 1822.

Bombay Castle 15*th, November* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Surgeon Charles Dawe of this Establishment, attached to the Nizam's troops, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England on sick Certificate, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 16*th, November* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Captain Wm. Foy to be Major of Brigade vice Miller appointed Director of the Artillery depôt of Instruction: date of appointment 1st November 1822.

Captain C. W. James is directed to resume charg of the office of Paymaster to the Poona division o the Army, from the 1st proximo, from which date also, Lieutenant Wm. Henderson, the present Acting Paymaster, is appointed Deputy Paymaster of the Poona division of the Army, and to be stationed at Sholapore.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that on any occasion when a prisoner may be made over to a Military guard for safe escort from any of the Zillah jails, though it is the duty of the Criminal Judge of such Zillah to furnish proper hand cuffs, ropes &c. for securing the prisoner, yet that it is the duty of the Military officer to see that they are good, and sufficient for the purpose, before he receives them.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize one third of the established mess allowance of Ninety Rupees per mensem being drawn by the extra Battalions and Pioneers when the mess consists of only three Members; one half when that number is exceeded, and the whole when the Mess is composed of Six persons or upwards, such allowance to be paid under a certificate from the Commanding officer, that the officers had established and kept up the Mess during the preceding Month.

The following appointments are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon, E. Harrison to be Garrison Surgeon, in succession to Hall, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Law is nominated to the Medical duties of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mack, on being relived by Mr. Law, will proceed to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 18*th Nov.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

6th Regiment Nativie Infantry.

Ensign Richard Sellwood to be Lieutenant vice Mills deceased.—Date of rank 11th November 1822.

The furlough to Sea granted to Lieutenant James Iredell, Assistant Commissary, on the 28th of June 1822, is extended to the 30th of April next.

Bombay Castle 19*th Nov.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following alterations and promotions.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon Charles Dawe to take rank vice Mitchel retired. Surgeon Richard Sharpe to take rank vice Aitkin, deceased,—3d January. 1822.

PROMOTION

Senior Assistant Surgeon J. P. Weeks, to be Surgeon, vice Hall, deceased,—16th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council, is pleased to order that Commanding Officers and Quarter Masters of Regiments and Battalions be held responsible when indenting back old ammunition barrels, that they do so with the Copper hoops complete, and the Officers are strictly answerable for all deficiencies that may take place in this article of supply while under their charge.

Bombay Castle 20*th, November* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Major Kennersley, resume charge of the duties of the Military Paymaster at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 22*d, November.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D to be Superintending Surgeon in the army to fill a vacancy occasioned by the return to Europe of Superintending Surgeon Eckford sick certificate.—Date of rank 17th November 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Monday 18*th Nov.* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

No. 1st Ensign Long 1st Battalion 11th Regt. N. I. is attached to do duty with the 2d Battalion to that Regiment until further orders.

2d. Ensign Burrows 2d Battalion 7th Regt N. I. will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion of that Regt until the arrival of the 2d Battalion in the Deccan.

3d Ensign French, 2d Battalion 12th Regt. is attached to do duty with the 2d Extra Battalion until further Orders.

Tuesday 19th Nov. 1822.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1st Conductor C. Tucker, of the Pension Establishment is permitted to reside and receive his pension at the Presidency instead of at Broach.

Wednesday 20th Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

The following Extracts from the Proceedings of a General Court Martial Assembled at Bombay on Wednesday the 6th and continued by Adjournment unto the 20th instant, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. & K. T. S. Commanding His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay are published.

PRESIDENT.—Major General Cooke, Commanding Surat Division Army.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Major Vans Kennedy.

CHARGE— Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry placed in Arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief on the following Complaint from Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. Merchants of Bombay.

To

His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble
SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, G. C. B.
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
BOMBAY

SIR,

It is with great regret we find ourselves called upon to hand up to your Excellency the enclosed Copy of correspondence between Major Kinnersley, Military Paymaster General of this Presidency and our Firm.

As Major Kinnersley, has thought fit to allow our direct charge of falsehood against him to remain unanswered for a period of nearly six weeks, and as we cannot consistently with our character allow the representation, contained in his letter of the 14th Ultimo, to continue in its present State, we know of no other authority, except your Excellency, to which we can apply for redress.

We deem it unnecessary to offer any further remarks on this subject at present and have the honor to subscribe ourselves &c.

SHOTTON, MALCOLM & C.

Bombay 30th July 1822.

Extract of a letter referred to in the first paragraph of the preceeding addressed by Messrs Shotton, Malcolm & Co, to Major I Kinnersley dated 19th June 1822.

"As this Statement if true involves us in the predicament, of having acted with concealment and duplicity, and if untrue involves you in the predicament of wilfully asserting what is false, we lose no time in declaring most solemnly, and positively, that the insurance was effected for our benefit, by your own consent and knowledge, for yourself furnished the life certificate to effect the insurance in question and you personally requested our Mr. Bax to delay enlarging the policy of insurance (to which he consented when, we applied to you for that purpose in our letter of the 10th April last."

"We are aware that we are making a grave and serious charge against you as an Officer, and a Gentleman, but we are fully prepared to follow it up (if necessary) by laying our proofs before His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Such Conduct as is described in the preceding letter and extract being highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman.

BOMBAY, ADJT. GEN. OFFICE 4TH NOV. 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Signed D. LEIGHTON,
Adjt. Genl. of the army.

PROCEEDINGS.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore most fully and honorably acquit him of all and every part of the same.

The Court are further of opinion that the Complaint preferred by Messrs. Shorton, Malcolm, and Co. against Major Kinnersley, is unprecedented, vexatious, and entirely groundless.

(Signed) R. COOKE.
Maj. Gen. and President

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Ad. General.

REVISED FINDING.—The Court having taken into their mature deliberation the preceding letter, are of opinion that, as the censure contained in the late original Finding applies to a Complaint preferred by Messrs Shotton, Malcolm, and Co. and as all correspondence relating to this complaint is subscribed by the Signature of the Firm, it is not competent for the Court to attach blame to any particular partner, and they do therefore, adhere to their original Finding and opinion.

(Signed) R. COOKE.
Maj. Gen. and Pres

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Jud. Advt. Gen.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED
(Signed) CHARLES COLVILLE,
Lieutenant General

The Commander in chief desires that the Adjutant General will immediately release Major Kinnersley from his arrest, and most heartily congratulates him on an acquital expressed in terms that must be as gratifying to his own feelings, as satisfactory to his friends and the profession he belongs to.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Cooke is President is desolved.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Thursday 21st November 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1 Assistant Surgeons Ousely and M'Lennan are relieved from the duties in which they are at present employed, and will attend at the office of the agent of Transports (Captain Barnes) when they will receive instructions relative to their accommodation on board a Transport for the Persian Gulph.

W. P. TUCKER.
Dept. Adjt. Gen.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Thursday 21st Nov. 1822.
Bombay Castle 20th November, 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

2. The Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish Lieutenant Watkins Horse Artillery with a passage to Surat.

3 Cornet Charles Delamain of the 3d Regt. of Cavalry, Ensign Wood of the 2d Batt. 3d Regt. and Ensign Powell of the 2d Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. have leave to remain at the Presidency until the end of next month.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 22d Nov. 1822.

No. 1. The whole of the European Convalescents of His Majestys and of the Hon'ble Company's Service, stationed at Dapoolie, are placed under the Command and Superintendance of the Senior Officer attached to them.

2. Ensign Giberne 1st Batt. 12th Regt. has permission to remain at the Presidency until the 10th of the ensuing month.

3. The Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish Lieut. Watkins 1st Batt. 12th Regt. with a passage to Surat.

4. Surgeon Wallace will relieve Superintending Surgeon Morgan from the Medical duties of the Bombay European Regt. and the Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish the latter Gentleman with a passage to Cambay.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE.
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

31ST OCTOBER, 1822.

MR. G. C. Wroughton, to be Second Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, to be Third Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

18TH NOVEMBER 1822.

Mr. David Greenhill, to be Collector at Broach.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, to be Sub-Collector at Sholapore.

Mr. Lestock R. Reid, to be First Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednugger.

Mr. David Blane, to be First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Boyd, to be First Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Vibart, Ditto at Surat.

Mr. H. Gordon Oakes, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, to be Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Alexander. Bell, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Calcutta,

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters. Calcutta; 15th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

69th Foot.

Hospital Assistant William Peter Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. W. Brown, deceased, 18th September, 1822.

87th Foot

Hospital Assistant H. W. Voysey to be Assistant Surgeon, vice N. Owen, deceased, 23d September, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Hospital Assistant W. P. Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon in the 87th Regt., vice Owen as stated in the General Orders, No. 2716, of the 8th instant, has not taken place.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham will join the 69th Regiment to which he now stands appointed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA;
16th October, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS,

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

59TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Richard Manners to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice F. Fuller who resigns 23d September, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

17TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Cornet A. C. MacMurdo, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice N. Sneyd deceased, 28th July, 1821.

8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Cornet William Parloy to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons, 1st February 1822.

34TH FOOT.

Ensign John Montgomerie to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maud Simmons deceased, 3d August, 1822.

Charles Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Montgomerie promoted, ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Promotions and Appointments have not taken place.

8TH DRAGOONS.

Cornet A.C. MacMurdo to be Lieutenant, vice Hewett who resigns, 27th July, 1821.

Cornet William Parlby to be Lieutenant, vice Sneyd deceased 21th July 1821.

Cornet J. B. Spooner to be Lieut. vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons, 1st February 1822.

17TH DRAGOONS.

Cornet Chas. St. John Fancourt to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel deaceased.

61ST FOOT.

John Camphell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duff, deceased, 21st July, 1821.

84TH FOOT.

Ensign John Montgomerie to be Lieutenant, vice Hay deceased, 27th September 1821.

Ensign John Stoddart to be Lieutenant, vice Maud Simmons deceased, 3d August, 1822.

Chas, Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Montgomerie, 27th September, 1821.

Henry Dallas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stoddard 3d August, 1822

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS, McMAHON, Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,

As many Gentlemen who have been employed in the Irregular and other Corps lately disbanded in India have been induced to come to Persia in hopes of finding employment, which being utterly ruinous, I request you will insert in your paper the following notice. Formerly a considerable number of Foreign and British Officers were employed in the Service of Abbas Mirza and the Prince of Kermanshaw, many of whom had considerable Salaries, differing according to their Rank from 300 to 800 Tomans per annum with a house and forage for a certain number of Horses. They howe er had in no instance the exclusive command of Troops, being more considered in the light of drill Officers to the different Battalions, than having any specific command; this led to constant broils, between them and the native commanding Officers, which has ended on the whole being dismissed or leaving the Service in disgust, nor has a single one retired satisfied with his treatment. During the last year six have been dismissed from the Service, and not a single one, tho' many have offered, has been engaged; it is in fact the last Service, when a man has any other means of subsistence to think of procuring. and in the attempt a considerable sum must be expended which most probably will only end is disappointment, when the unsuccessful applicant will find himself in an expensive Country without means, and requiring at least 150 or 200£ to enable him to reach either Europe or India.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

&c. &c.

AN OFFICER SERVING IN PERSIA.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 27TH NOVEMBER 1822.

During the last week several vessels have visited our port, but neither the Waterloo or Phœnix from England, so long and anxiously looked for, have as yet made their appearance. Our expectations, however, in regard to the arrival of these vessels, must we hope shortly be realized

We have been kindly favored with the loan, for a short time, of some London Papers extending to the 2d of July, from which we publish a few of the most interesting extracts. We regret exceedingly to find, that an alarming spirit had again manifested itself in our unhappy and afflicted Sister Country. Fourteen Men had been arrested in the City of Armagh by Col. Blacker and lodged in the county Gaol. These men, it appears, were acting as Delegates from several Counties, and concerned in some conspiracy against the authority of the Government and peace of the country. They are represented as being respectable from their appearance and dress. Several Papers were found about them which in all probability will demonstrate their views, and throw light on this strange and unexpected occurrence.

The Officers, non Commissioned Officers, and Privates of H. M. 20th Regt. have subscribed a Day's Pay and Allowances towards the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

Bombay Literary Society.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on Monday last, when the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers and Members of the Committees for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,
The Hon'ble Sir A. Buller,
The Venerable Archdeacon G. Barnes D. D.
W. Erskine, Esq.
Major, V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.
Messrs, Forbes, and Co. *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. Woodhouse, Esq.
J. R. Steuart, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel, E. H. Shuldham,
W. H. Wathen, Esq.
Major, V-Kennedy, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE

FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE, OF THE LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ACCOUNTS.

The Venerable, the Archdeacon, PRESIDENT,
J. Wedderburn, Esq.
B. Noton, Esq.
W. Erskine, Esq.
Captain, Miller,
J. Farish, Esq.
J. R. Steuart, Esq.
Major V-Kennedy *Secretary*.

It appears by extracts from the Cape Town Gazette of the 22d of June, that considerable distress prevailed in that Colony in consequence of the total failure of two successive wheat Harvests occasioned by intense drought. The local authorities had therefore deemed it expedient to step forward to the relief of the distressed agriculturists by a Government loan, in order to enable them to provide themselves with imported Seed Wheat, which was at a price far exceeding the means they could command for it's purchase.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquisition was lately held before J. B. Graham Esq. on the body of a Parsee man unknown, at Metah Purkaree near Mazagon.

The substance of the Evidence was, that Deponent went to the tank there situated to get water, and then saw a man's head in the water; that he found it was the whole body of a man and brought it to the edge of the tank; that many people came there to see the body, but none said they knew it;—the deceased had a handkerchief tied round his head, and under that a cap similar to what Parsees wear; he had also on trowsers, and a Parsee Jacket and Suddra; he appeared to be a young man; his hands and arms were folded on his belly; there were no marks of violence observed on his body; there was no pot or anything on the edge of the tank;—at that time there were no Parsees there to view the body, but afterwards several came, who stated, that he did not belong to that neighbourhood.—Deponent never saw the deceased before; the tank water is used for washing, and for animals to drink, but not for men;—the tank is in depth about eight feet at the centre;—there were no enquiries made at the chokey, or mention made of a Parsee being missing.

The Coroner in summing up told the Jury, that there was not sufficient evidence before them to make it appear how the deceased came by his death; but the deceased being a Parsee made the circumstances which had transpired the more mysterious, than if he had been of the Hindoo or Musselman Tribe; that

the number of Parsees bore but a small proportion to the other Casts on the Island of Bombay, and on the occasion of the present enquiry, there was not a single Parsee who had come forward to claim the body, or give any intelligence respecting it. Every Parsee Family had various connections and acquaintances on the Island, and were in general known to each other; and no event of this importance could happen, without it's being well known amongst the Tribe; yet, no information had been given at the Chokeys of the loss of a Friend, Relative, or Acquaintance. On former occasions, when persons had accidentally or otherwise met their death so as to render an Inquest necessary, a great portion of the tribe had made their appearance, and shewn a particular anxiety on the subject; but on the present occasion the body of the deceased was not even recognized, nor was any enquiry made about it. As a further subject of observation the Jury would bear in mind, that the tank gradually deepened towards the centre where it was represented to be about the depth of 8 feet; this circumstance would in some measure exclude the presumption of accidental death; nor was it to be inferred that the deceased went there to bathe, as he had on the whole of his wearing apparel: nor is it likely that he resorted there to quench his thirst, the water not being used for that purpose, nor was it likely he would have chosen the water of the tank, (which by the bye was rather obscurely situated) in preference to calling at any of the houses in it's immediate neighbourhood, or at the Parsees' house where the Inquest was now sitting.—Coupling all these circumstances together, there did appear to be an air of mystery in the case, but which perhaps might be easily explained and cleared up by any of the Cast, had they thought proper to come forward and be sworn on the occasion.—The evidence was manifestly defective and the only verdict which the Coroner could suggest to the Jury, was "that a Parsee man "unknown was found dead in a tank, but "how he came to his death, there was "no evidence to make it appear,"—which verdict was accordingly found.

We are sorry to announce the decease, at the Government house in the Fort on Wednesday last at ½ past 7 *p. m.* of Colonel Maison-neuve, the Chief of the French factory at Surat. On the following day remains of this highly respected gentlemen and distinguished soldier were deposited in the cemetry of the Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança according to the rites of his religion, and with the military honors due to his rank; and were acompanied to the grave from the Government house by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the general and garrison staff, and principal inhabitants of this presidency.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Nov. Lieut. Albany Troward 1 | 7 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J Simpson 1 | 9 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. F. C. Darke 1 | 2 Regt. N, I.
Ensign, M. Giberne 1 | 12 Regt. N. I.
Capt. Lester, Artillery.
Lieut. H. Sandwith, 1 | 4 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Jervis, Artillery.
Lieut. Bell 5 Regt.
Cadet Keene, Infantry.
Lieut. T. C. Parr 1 | 4 Regt.
Ensign Stockly 2 | 4 Regt. N. I.
Capt. Crozier, Brigade Major.
Ensign Fawcett 2 | 9 Regt.
Assist. Surg. George Burke, Residency Cochin.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. Lieut. H. Dampier | 1 | 10 Regt.
Lieut. and A. D. C. S. Morse Cooper H. M. 11th Dragoons.
Capt. J. Gibbon S. A. C. Gen.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. F. B. Fortune 2 | 6 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. G. Thurnam, M. B. Candeish.
Ensign T. T. Forster 2d Batt. 8 Regt.
Assist. Surg. Do. C. Bell,
Assist. Surg. Scoular, Pioneers,
Assist. Surg. Hill Morgan, Med. Dept.
Capt. J. F. Soillieux 1st Light cavalry.
Lieut. P. Hunter, 1st Light Cavalry.
Asst. Surg. Ouseley, M. Dept.
Lieut. J. M. Lennan, M. Dept.
Lieut. D. L. Victor 1st Batt. 7 Regt.
Lieut. Albany Troward, 1st Batt. 7 Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 21st Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Rutnageer.
22d Ship Upton Castle, Wm. Morgan, from Calcutta 6th October.
23d Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hill, from Calcutta, 26th October.
24th H. M. Ship Dauntless, G. C. Gambier, Esq. from Trincomalie.
25th Ship Felicitas, Peter Campbell, from Calcutta, 22d October.

PASSENGERS.

Per Upton Castle,—Mrs. Anderson, and Child, Lieutenant Anderson, of H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. Keuee, Cadet.

Per Bombay Merchant,—Thomas Evans, Free Mariner.

Per H. M. Ship Dauntless.—Ensign W. C. Smith, 47th Regiment.

Per Felicitas.—Mr. R. Graham, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 22d His M. Sloop of War Sophie, George French, Esq. on a Cruize.
Ditto Brig Guide, H. Genive, to Calcutta.
23d The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieutenant H. Wyndham, to Surat.
26th Ship Helen, George Lungley, to Muscat, and Bassadore.

PASSENGERS.

Brig Guide.—Captain Cooper, 11th Dragoons Mr. Moore, Mariner, Chief Officer of the Bussorah Merchant.

By Helen.—Lieutenant Macleod, Resident Persian Gulph, Mr. McLinnan, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Omely, Assistant Surgeon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Cumbrian, for London.
Kusrovey, for Bussorah.
Arab.—Ship Fullock, for Mocha and Judda.
French.—Ship Verginie, for Mauritius.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 26. Ship Minstrel, Barnes, from London 28th July 1821, and Penang, 20th Sept. 1822. Passenger: Capt. J. Smith, Bengal N. I.
Oct. 27, American Ship Franklin, J. J. Gowin, from Philadelphia, 8th June. Arab Ship Derria Beggy, from Mocha 2d Sept. and Malbar Coast 29 h do.
Oct. 29, Ship Carron, T. McCarthy, from Bombay 1st October and Point de Galle 9th do. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, G. Mason from London 11th June. Ship Ann, R. H, Gibson, from Penang 26th Sept. French Ship Franklin, B. Thiret, from Bourdeaux 24th June.

Passengers per Ann: Lieut. H Lawrence, 19th Regt. N. I; J. R. Buchanan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.—*Children*; Miss Amelia Milne, Masters Robert William and Farquhar Milne; Rev. Joseph, Armenian Bishop; Rev. Jacob, do. Priest; Mr. Michael, do.

The Ann, spoke the Lady Raffles in lat. 20, 25, long. 91. 1, E. which ship was blown off the Eastern channel on the 17th instant, after parting from her anchors lost a complete suit of sails, and both boats from the quarters.

The Warren Hastings was also blown off the Eastern channel after parting; she left the Lady Raffles at anchor on the 17th instant.

Passengers per Carron. Messrs William Moore, John Smith, Alex. Smith, and Chas. Smith; 8 Parsees and 3 Greeks.

Passengers per Warren Hastings.—Mrs. Diana Burney—*Children* Frances Tweenbernow, Caroline Nixon, Isabella Nixon, and W. H. Nixon—Capt. Charles Carmichael Smith, and Lieut. E. J. Honeywood. Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. John Cheape, and Capt. Robert Smith, Bengal Engineers,—Mr. Fredk. Bennett, Cadet, Bengal Infantry.—Also a Detachment of H. M. 44th Regiment consisting of 17 Commissioned Officers, 279 Non Commissioned do do. and Privates, 35 Women, and 39 Children.

On the 11th July spoke the H. C. ship Lowther Castle homeward bound in lat. 10 North long. 22, 30 West. 12th Sept. spoke H. M. Sloop of War Satellite, in lat. 23. 17 South, long. 83 E. On the 22d instant the Warren Hastings spoke the Jane, (Capt. Maitland) putting back from damage sustained in the late gale.

DEPARTURE. Ship Globe, T. Cuzens, for London via Colombo—Ship Asia J. Lindsay, for London via Cape of Good Hope.

Vessels gone to Sea. Oct. 25th. *Adrian.*
Oct. 27th, *Bombay Merchant.*
Oct. 28 Globe and Favorite brig.

Captain Barnes, we understand, reached town on Saturday; and the Minstrel, it appears suffered severely in the heavy gale of the 18th instant, having sprung her bow-sprit in several places, lost her top gallant masts, spritsail yard and jib-boom, as well as her anchors, and sustained other damage.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the morning of the 15th Instant at Baroda, the Lady of Captain Charles Whitehill, Assist. Adjt Gen. G. S. T.; of a daughter.

19th Instant, the Lady of Mr. E. C. Harrison, Garrison surgeon, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 20th Nov. Col. Simonet de Maisonneuve, aged 80 years.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. William Henry Bolst, to Mrs. Mary Tulloh.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st October, the lady of Captain Nott, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Moorshedabad, on the morning of the 23d October, Mrs. McDermott, of a son.

On the 25th October, the Lady of C. A. Caverke, Esq. of a Daughter.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

At Arcot, on the 28th Ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. SMYTH, Captain B. M'MASTER, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. to Miss MARY LETITIA MUNBEE

BIRTHS.

At Arcot, on the 29th Ultimo, the Lady of Major General SEWELL, of a Daughther.

At St Thomas's Mount, on the 23th Ultimo, the Lady of R. GIBSON, Esq. of a Son.

At Salem, on the 29th Ultimo, the Lady of W. R. TAYLOR, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 20th Ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. SAINT LAWRENCE WEBB, of H. M. 69th Regiment of a daughter.

Europe.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th of May at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Wm. Hill Waterfield Esq. of the 7th Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, to Maria, eldest Daughter of John Dowling Esq. of Boulogne-sur-mer.

DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, died, at his mother's house, in the parish of Much Birch, in this county, William Addis, belonging to the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now in Dublin. This brave fellow bore his share in the glorious battle of Waterloo in 1815, where he was wounded. Inconsequence of ill-health, a short time since, he obtained leave to visit his friends, with the hope that his native air would prove beneficial to his shattered frame, but a rapid decline left recovery hopeless, and he contemplated the approach of death, with the firmness, of a man, and the resignation, of a Christian. On the 18th, (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo) he requested his mother to decorate his room with laurel, and place his medal on his breast, he also received the sacrament, and after surveying the reward of his bravery with evident exultation and pleasure, desired it to be laid on his coffin when he should be buried, thanked his mother for all her attentions to him, and in the evening resigned his gallant spirit for a better world, observing with a smile of satisfaction, just before he expired. "That it was a day on which a soldier ought to be proud to die!"—*Hereford Journal.*

[*The Courier,—June* 28.

Calcutta.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, the 31st ultimo, the following melancholy accident happened at the Garden House of Mr. Chew on Bhauliaghaut Road. Two Girls of the name of Cox, living there with several others of the same family, asked permission of their mother, who was also living there, to go and bathe. She objected; however they went privately without permission, at what hour is not precisely known, but it might be about 11 o'Clock. The one was from 11 to 12 years of age, the other about a year older. In bathing, it appears they had gone into the tank, close by the Bathing House; and that they had a small cord tied to the door of it, trusting to which they ventured much beyond their depth. The cord having unfortunately given way—left them both in the most perilous situation, from which the elder sister with much struggling and difficulty extricated himself; but the younger went down. The elder stupified by the danger from which she had escaped and alarmed for the fate of her sister, had not presence of mind to call for assistance; but lingered at the side of the tank in hopes she would see her come up. A Surdar Bearer, one of the servants of the House; observing her in this distressed state suspected there was something wrong, and sent a Female Servant to enquire what was the matter. The latter having gone up to her asked her why she stood there in the sun at that time of the day in her bathing dress, staring into the Tank. She made answer that her sister was drowned.

The alarm being instantly given, every exertion was made by the Family to save her. Every one of the servants who could swim plunged into the tank to search for her; a message was dispatched to Mr. Blacquiere to send some of his Divers, who altho not just at hand were sent as speedily as possible; some fishermen in neighbourhood being also offered a reward to use their endeavours, they after a great deal of search succeeded in finding the body, which was brought up, as may be supposed quite cold and lifeless.

The first medical aid was called in; Dr. McCowan used every effort to restore animation without success, and Dr. Nicolson also came, but it was evident by that time, that no human skill could recall the vital spark to its mortal habitation. The publication of the above statement may be a useful caution to Parents and Guardians to exercise over those who are near and dear to them, a greater degree of circumspection and vigilance.

Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 4.

Madras.

NOVEMBER 11, 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Papers

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per. } nominal.
Madras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper.—Remittable 22½ to 23 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 16½ to 17 " "

The fall of Rain on Sunday night and part of Monday, has brought the fall in October and this month, to more than two thirds of the usual average quantity for the three monsoon months—and heavy Rain, like that on Sunday night, during 24 hours more, would give the full average for the Season.

The *Liverpool* sailed on Tuesday for Covelong to take in Salt; and what was very remarkable at this Season, had to contend against a fresh Southerly Wind—this wind continued yesterday, and would have given the outward bound a fine opportunity of reaching the Roads, had they come within the sphere of its influence, which, we fear however was very limited.

We understand that no late English Papers were brought from the Isle of France by the *Liverpool.*

Govt. Gazt. November 7.

The Drawing of the Third Class of the Madras Lottery commenced yesterday. The following large Prizes came up.

No. 2937 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 2552 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 3139 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2503 4356 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 84 792 4691 3051 1301 2137 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Appendix to the Madras Courier, Nov. 12.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MADRAS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH 1822.

Accounts from Ceylon announce the arrival there of the *Edinburgh Castle* from England the 28th of June,

Mr. CANNING'S Catholic Peers' Bill was lost in the House of Lords by a Majority of 42—Among the Speakers, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL and LORD COLCHESTER strenuously opposed the Bill; which was ably snpported by LORD ERSKINE LORD HOLLAND, EARL GREY and LORD GRENVILLE

The *Commodore Hayes*, Captain Clarence from Bengal reached Portsmouth on the 19th of June.

The Subscription for the suffering Irish amounted to nearly £ 100,000 sterling.

The three per cents at the date of the last accounts were rather above 81.

The state of the question between Russia and Turkey remained as before.

On Saturday 15th June, the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain B. Kay, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, died at his house in Manchester-square, the Most Honorable FRANCIS INGRAM SEYMOUR CONWAY, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, K. G. Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Ragley, of Conway, and of Killultagh, late Lord High Chamberland of the King's Household, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire and Antrim. He was born in 1743, and is succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Yarmouth. He was advanced to the Marquisate in 1793, and was 79 years of age. He had been in a declining state of health for upwards of two years: but within the last ten days the decay had been rapid; latterly his memory appeared to be wholly gone. The present Marquis succeeds to the vast wealth as well as to the titles of the deceased. The entailed estates are estimated at little short of 90,000l. per annum.

Letters were yesterday (17th Instant,) received in the City direct from Algiers, confirming the distressing accounts, which had previously reached England by way of Genoa, of a plague by which Algiers has been nearly desolated. We lament to say that the later accounts are even more disastrous than the preceding. They state that incalculable numbers of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease; the survivors, as many of them as possessed the means, had shut themselves up in their houses, all business was of course at a stand, the streets were deserted, and a silent horror pervaded the whole town.——*Cour. June* 18.

Lieut.-General Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY has left his seat at Syndale House, in this County, for Ireland, in order to assume the Command in Chief of that part of the United Kingdom, on the 24th inst. in the room of General Sir DAVID BAIRD, whose period of service is expired. Sir SAMUEL bears with him the good wishes of all during his temporary absence, but especially of the poorer classes, in the vicinity of his residence, —*Kentish Gazette,*

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.—(FROM SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.)—WAR OFFICE, *June* 14.

51st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. from the 93d Foot, to be Colonel, vice General W. Morshead, deceased, dated June 4, 1822.

93d Ditto.—Major-General Sir H. Lowe, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Hislop, appointed to the command of the 51st Foot, dated June 4, 1822.

Penang.

Penang Gazette, Sept. 11, 1822.—The Private Trader *Minstrel*, Capt. W. Barnes, from Singapore the 4th instant, anchored in the harbour yesterday morning. Passenger Capt. J. Smith.

The *Anne*, Capt. Gibson, may be expected daily from Malacca.

The H. C. Ship *London*, J. B. Sotheby, Esq. Captain, left the harbour on Saturday last; same day the Ship *Wellington*, Capt. G. Maxwell, proceeded on her Voyage to Singapore and Batavia.

Sept 14, 1822—The *Samdanny*, from Tranquebar, the 25th ultimo, came into the harbour on Wednesday Morning. Passengers, Capt. Harris, Messrs Van Der Linden and Due.

Two other Arab Ships have also anchored in the harbour since our last.

The H. C. Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, P. Cameron, Esq proceeded on her voyage to China yesterday Evening.

Sept. 21, 1822.—The *Almorah*, Captain Thomas Winter, from New South Wales the 24th June and Malacca the 8th instant, anchored in the harbour on Thursday morning.

Passengers, R. H. Brown, and A. Drummond, Esqrs.

We understand the *Almorah* is bound for Calcutta, and will sail in a day or two. The *Anne* is also reported for the same place and quits this during the ensuing week.

Govt. Gaz. Oct. 31.

Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN.—May 25.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, the Right Hon. General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that certain Individuals, (probably ignorant of the Laws of the Colony,) have proposed to convene Public Meetings, for the discussion of Public Measures, and Political Subjects, contrary to the Law and usage of this Place; I deem it, therefore, necessary thus, publicly, to notify, that all Meetings so convened, are contrary to Law, and that every Person who attempts to convene any Meeting or Assemblage of such nature, without my sanction and authority, or the authority of the Chief Local Magistrate, in distant Districts, where the object of such Meeting may be of so urgent a nature, that my authority and sanction cannot be obtained, or any Person attending such unsanctioned Meetings, is guilty of a high Misdemeanor, and is severely punishable for such Offence:—and I, moreover, hereby warn all Persons who may, notwithstanding, be induced to convene, or attend, any such Public Meeting, that the Local Authorities have been authorised and required to disperse the same, and after the promulgation of these Present, to arrest and bring to Justice, all and every Individual who shall infringe the ancient Laws and Usages of the Colony entrusted to my care.

And, whereas certain ignorant, malovolent, or designing Persons, have thought proper to assert and insinuate that the Governor of this Colony is not duly made acquainted with the Petitions or Complaints preferred by those who feel themselves aggrieved, or who have occasion to addreess me as His Majesty's Representative on their respective cases and interests, I do, therefore deem it adviseable to acquaint all Persons, that in no instance is any Petition, Memorial or Letter, addressed to this Goverument which does not come under my immediate cognizance, or in which the Order is not given under my own Hand: that in most instance the contrary supposition is alone adduced, to cover language and expressions which could not be tolerated, if addressed immediately to His Majesty's Representative, without offence to the Laws, in this case provided.

And I do, hereby, further make known, that participating most anxiously, and sincerely, in the distress which has been unavoidably felt, from the total failure of two successive Harvests, and various other cases, by such of my Countrymen as sought an asylum in this Settlement, in the year 1820, I shall unceasingly court every opportunity of redressing their real grievances, and of promoting their general and individual welfare; but that it is, at the same time, my firm determination to put down, by all the means with which the Law has entrusted me, such attempte as have been recently made to disturb the Public Peace, whether by inflammatory or libellous Writings, or by any other Measures, of which I give those concerned, this Public Warning, that no one may have cause to plead ignorance of the Laws of the Colony, when called to account for transgressions so materially and injuriously affecting the Public Peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 24th Day of May, 1822.

(*Signed*) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor.

(*Signed*) C. BIRD, *Secretary.*

CAPE TOWN, June 22, 1822.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Goverunor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas I have taken into my most serious consideration, the situation of the Agriculturists of the Settlement, who from two entire failures of their Wheat Harvests, and from other losses incident to seasons of intense drought, are subjected to great temporaty inconvenience, and in many cases to great distress, the high price of imported Seed Wheat exceeding the means which they can immediately command for the purchase thereof, whereby manifest danger exists, of an insufficiency of Corn being sown for the wants of the ensuing seasons, and of accumulated distress falling upon the Colony.—I have therefore deemed in expedient to step forward to their early relief, and cause to be placed for this purpose, only in the hands of the Directors of the Lombard Bank, the sum of 2000,000 Rds. to be issued by them, in sums in no case exceeding 5,000 Rds. to such Landed Proprietors as can give that full and entire security, with collateral sureties, which the strict regulations of the original Institution and the interests of the Public Treasury absolutely and imperiously require. These sums will be advanced at the usual legal Interest of 6 per Cent and be punctually repayable in the same manner as is at present usual with respect to Loans, made by the Lombard Bank.

And whereas the present issue, not arising from any new creation of Paper Currency, but being an advance made to the Lombard Bank from the Colonial Funds, the Directors of the Bank are hereby directed, not to carry the same to the Amount of Capital of the Bank, arising out of Paper Currency created for the special purposes of that Institution; but to keep an entirely separate Account thereof, as well as of the Interest arising therefrom, according to instructions which they will receive from me though the usual channel.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st Day of June. 1822.

(*Signed*) C. H. SOMERSET

By Command of his Excellency.

the Governor,

(*Signed*) C. BIRD, *Secretary.*

English News.

BELL'S MESSENGER,—June 10th.

Sudden Death of Viscount Bulkeley.—We are concerned to have to announce the sudden death of this respectable Nobleman who departed this life at nine o'clock on Monday (June 3,) at his seat, Englefield Green, Berkshire. His Lordship, previous to his sudden attack, had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he intended coming to town on that day to join a select party of his friends at his residence in Stanhope-street, May-fair. His Lordship was born December 10, 1752, and married in 1777, Elizabeth Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir George Warren.—Heir apparent, None.

A report is afloat that the courtesy of the Crown will be graciously extended to the consorts of Bishops, so as to permit them to participate in the temporal dignities of their spiritual Lords; and thus will be removed from among the anomalies of some of our institu-

tions, one which gives an awkward irregularity to an elevated portion of our social order: for it is a great incongruity not to suffer the spouses of Spiritual Peers to repose upon the same proud pedestal of rank which sustains the Ladies of Lay Nobility *Dublin Paper.*

COURIER JUNE, 28.

With what view attempts are making in the City to induce a belief that the differences between Russia and Turkey have not been arranged, we know not. But we can assure those who give credit to such reports, that they are miserably deceived—And once again, we state, that there is not the slightest foundation for such rumours. The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday Tuesday, the 25th inst.) the Annual Meeting of Merchants and Ship owners was held in the Town-hall, when an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Dock Trustees was exhibited.—From this document it appears, that a greater number of ships have entered this port, during the year ended on Monday, the 24th instant, than in any preceding year. The Dock-duties received in the same period amount to 102,403*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and show a considerable increase over the year 1820 and 1821. The following comparative table of the number of ships which have entered the port, their tonnage, and the amount of Dock-duties levied, in each year, since 1812 inclusive, will be interesting to the public. :—

Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Dock Duties. £.	s.	d.
1812	4599	446788	44403	7	11
1813	5341	547426	50177	13	2
1814	5706	548957	59741	2	4
1815	6440	709849	76915	8	8
1816	6888	774243	92646	10	9
1817	6079	653425	75899	16	4
1818	6779	754690	98538	8	3
1819	7849	867318	110127	1	8
1820	7276	805033	94412	11	10
1821	7810	839848	94556	9	1
1822	8136	892902	102403	17	4

We have received New York Papers to June 2, Philadelphia to June 1, and Boston to the 31st of May. They contain accounts from Buenos Ayres to the end of March. The political state of affairs was becoming more stable, and commerce was resuming a more safe and permanent state.

The last advices from Chili and Lima received at Buenos Ayres represented their markets bad, and money scarce.

The Courier June 29.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

His MAJESTY, as we stated on Saturday, will neither proceed to Scotland this summer, nor to the Continent. He will resume his aquatic excursions, and orders were received on Saturday, at Portsmouth, to equip his MAJESTY'S yatch, the *Royal George*, with all possible speed. His MAJESTY will embark as soon as Parliament is prorogued.

Accounts from Odessa, (this morning), reach down to the 5th ult.; they communicate no political intelligence. The letters state a great rise in the Exchange, on account of the settlement of the differences between Russia and the Porte.

"DUBLIN, JUNE 27.

"ARREST OF FOURTEEN PERSONS AT ARMAGH, ON A CHARGE OF TREASON!

"We have been much surprised at hearing that fourteen persons, said to be delegates from different parts of Ireland, were taken in a public house at Armagh, during the market on Tuesday, charged, it is said, with treasonable practices. Their papers have been seized. The warrant under which they were arrested was sent from Dublin Castle: its execution was entrusted to Colonel BLACKER, who performed the duty assigned to him successfully, and without giving the least alarm.

"We have heard some other particulars, but they are of too vague a nature at present. This affair, so little looked for will cause a great sensation. We understand the individuals arrested are all strangers in Armagh. Some of them are described as of respectable appearance."—*Morning Post.*

"The matter of this paragraph," observes the *Dublin Patriot* of Thursday last, "as far as it goes, is substantially correct. Our sources of information open to us the following additional particulars:—

"It was the expressed wish of the Marquis WELLESLEY that the arrest of these persons should be confided to the intelligence and discretion of Colonel BLACKER, D. V. T., as his connection with the northern counties, and general local knowledge, would give him such facilities as would ensure the completion of any object undertaken by him. Colonel BLACKER accordingly left town, and having arranged his plans, arrived at Armagh on Tuesday, at noon. The Staff of the Armagh Regiment and a party of the Seagoe Yeomanry, of whom Col. BLACKER is commander, had previously been introduced into the town, in a manner least calculated to excite observation. It was the great market day, and, on a given signal, the Colonel and his followers, surrounded a public-house where the persons sought, had just assembled. They were fourteen in number, and were instantly apprehended, and their papers taken. Regarding these latter, we must, of course, abstain from offering any notice.

"As soon as the affair became known, the feeling of the multitude, which then filled the town, was strongly manifested on the side of the laws, and great satisfaction was expressed on its being ascertained that none of the persons under arrest were natives of the town or county. Indeed, four suspicious persons, who had taken lodgings at an inn, three miles from Armagh, were detained by the persons of the neighbourhood, until information was transmitted to Col. BLACKER, who, upon his arrival at the spot, found sufficient cause to direct their liberation.

"The persons apprehended are now in custody in the gaol of Armagh.

"Colonel BLACKER held a special warrant, under the signature of the Marquis WELLESLEY."

"JUNE 28.

"CONSPIRACY.

"On Tuesday last, fourteen men were taken in the city of Armagh, and committed to the gaol of that county, by Colonel BLACKER, and a military guard under his Command. These men, it is understood, were acting as delegates from several counties in this kingdom, and concerned in some conspiracy, which they were endeavouring to organize and bring into operation, against the authority of government, and the peace of the country. We have ascertained their names and places of abode, and they are as follows:

"*Michael Coffey*, Dublin; *Edward Claffery*, Fermanagh; *Thomas Black*, ditto; *John Rice*, Monaghan; *Peter Rourke*, Longford; *John Kelly*, Tyrone; *B. Dougan*, Dublin; *T. Lamb*, Monaghan; *P. Reilly*, Cavan; *John Bradley*, Derry; *Henry Coogan*, Antrim; *Thomas Hughes*, Dublin; *Thomas M'Geogan*, Antrim; *Thomas Byrne*, Louth. Three of these men were from Dublin, two from Fermanagh, two from Monaghan, two from Antrim, and one respectively from Louth, Longford, Cavan, Derry, and Tyrone. They all seemed respectable from their dress and appearance, and are now confined in separate cells in the gaol of Armagh.—Great praise is due to Colonel BLACKER for his exertions and conduct on the occasion, in detecting the conspiracy, and seizing its agents.

"We can present only the above account to our readers at present. In our next number we will be enabled to furnish a more detailed narrative of this affair, which, it must be confessed, was unexpected and alarming. Several papers were found about the conspirators, which, of course, will, when made public, throw light on this extraordinary and unlooked-for occurrence. We are fully persuaded, however, that the conspiracy, whatever kind it may be, is not formidable for the number, and still less from the influence or respectability, of its emissaries and abettors. All the respectable inhabitants of Ulster are men of loyalty; and the agents of sedition are few, and of such a kind, that they will not endanger the peace of society, or the safety of the State."—*Faulkner's Dublin Journal.*

We wish we could state that the accounts this morning from Ireland were less afflicting, less harrowing to our feelings. But alas! they are still of the same appalling character. The exertions, however, both of Government and of individuals, are becoming more and more active in proportion to the necessity which cannot be more pressing and imperious.

The first duty of course is to feed the hungry, but as fever is making such progress, we suggest the necessity of sending medical men into those parts where disease is most prevalent, together with such medicines as may be necessary. Every method has been adopted to find employment for the poor—roads are to be cut—buildings erected—harbours made or improved. The improvement of eighteen harbours has been already commenced.

The Paris Papers of Friday have arrived. They have of late been extremely barren. The foreign news contained in them is so contradictory that we pay little attention to it. One Paper inserts articles favourable to peace—another, publishes extracts of letters which make war equally certain. The debates in the French Chamber of Deputies occupy the most of our attention; not because they throw much light upon any subject—not because we expect to find in them profound views, powerful reasoning, or splendid eloquence—but they are curious, inasmuch as they shew the ignorance of most of the speakers upon every point connected with legislation, with finance, or commerce. Then the hardihood with which assertions are made—for instance, one of the Deputies, the other day, was quite indignant at some prohibitory regulations adopted by one or two of the German Powers, considering how much France had contributed to their independence!—To be sure she did a great deal in favour of the independence of Austria and Prussia, and Bavaria and Saxony!!

The accounts from Spain continue to be distressing. The insults addressed to the KING and his family—the daring manner in which all his acts are spoken of—and himself held up to contempt and hatred, remind us forcibly of the early periods of the French Revolution.—No where do we perceive any thing like real sound liberty—nowhere do we discover enlightened views—nowhere sentiments or propositions that deserve the name of patriotism. "Their Liberty," as Mr. BURKE said, "is not liberal," their knowledge is presumptuous ignorance.

The Company's ship *Rose* arrived off the Wight, and the *Princess Charlotte of Wales* off Port and, the 29th instant. They sailed from Bengal the 24th February, arrived at St. Helena the 29th April, and sailed from thence on the 8th May. On 23d May they fell in with the *Lady Melville* and *Princess Amelia*, outward bound, in lat. 6. N. long. 20. 35. W, all well.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JUNE 26.

The Committee for the relief of the poor met yesterday, at two o'clock. Thomas Studdart, of Bunratty, Castle, Esq. was called to the Chair; and the business of the day commenced, by the Rev. Mr. Stacpoole, Secretary to the Committee, reading a letter, received by Dr. O'Brien, from Government, enclosing four hundred pounds, in addition to one hundred received a few days since, for the erection of fever hospitals in different parts of this county; they have also forwarded plans from which these hospitals are to be built. We are happy to perceive that the instant Government received information of the spreading of the horrid disease amongst the starving population of the county, that no time was lost in adopting the means of suppressing this calamity. The statements we heard yesterday from the different baronial gentlemen, of fever in their neighbourhood, was most alarming; so much so, that we can draw a conclusion of seven hundred individuals labouring under this malady and some of these hapless miserable creatures are so far secluded in the country, that they have neither medicine, medical assistance, or food!—this is alarming!!—this is the truth!!! The fever hospital of this town is filled with patients, and an average of six or seven applications for admittance are daily made. The next letter read, was from Lucius O'Brien, Esq. sen to our zealous and worthy representative, Sir Edward, from London, in which he mentions, that

the London Committee have forwarded 10001. to our relief, (which Thomas Crowe, Esq acknowledged to have received. That the funds of the London Committee were nearly exhausted, and that we should shortly be compelled to act for ourselves, in which task he announced his intention to come amongst us, and participate in.

The baronial gentlemen then read their Reports, and after some conversation, as to the management of three thousand pounds which is promised by Government, the meeting broke up, resolving unanimously to meet in future at 12 o,clock, instead of two.

From Coolearney, we have, respectably vouched, a melancholy statement of the distresses which prevail in the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, of which that district is composed. Two persons, man and wife, died there last week, from starvation. The population exceeds 6,000, and half that number are stated to be in dire necessity. Within a circle of half a mile, sixteen miserably poor persons are in fever. Our correspondent says—"We are now obliged to mix in close contact with the people in fever. God only knows what may be the result. The peasantry, who have not cattle to sell at any price offered, are selling their furniture, nay, their bed-clothes, to procure sustenance; and I have known a labourer to have sold his spade, without which he can do nothing, for 1s. 8d., and after using the meal he got for it, to have walked fifty miles for 10lbs. of meal, for the subsistence of his family. To this place, also, we are glad to observe a remittance has been made by the Mansion House Committee,—*Mayo Constitution.*

We are much concerned to state that the Duke of Bedford has been seized with an alarming illness at his cottage at Endsleigh, near Tavistock. An express came yesterday morning (Ftiday, 28th ult.) for Dr. Blackall, who sat off immediately in a chaise and four to attend his Grace.—*Exeter Gazette.*

STOPPAGES.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY.

Warrant for subjecting the Pay of the Soldiers in Regiments of the Line on their passage to and from India, in Ships employed by the East India Company, to the same Rate of stoppage as is made from the Soldiers on their Passage to and from other Stations abroad.

George R. Whereas it has been represented unto us, that, by means of certain exceptions to the General Regulations of our service, the Pay of the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drmmers, and Privates of our Regiments, of the Line, whilst victualled by the East India Company during the passage to and from India in ships employed by the said Company, is subjected to a stoppage of 3½d. per diem only for provisions, not withstanding that a stoppage of 6d. per diem is made from the Pay of Soldiers of the same rank whilst on board transports; and whereas upon full consideration we are satisfied that there is no sufficient reason for continuing this distinction, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that the deduction to be made from the Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters Drummers, and Private Men of our Regts of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons and Infantry of the Line, when on their passage to and from the East Indies in Ships employed by the East India Compay, and not finding their own provisions, shall be the same as on the passage to and from other stations abroad viz. Sixpence per diem.

We are further pleased to direct that the present Regulation shall take effect from the 25th March 1822, as to Troops, embarking for India, and from the 25th of the month in which the Regulation shall have been received at the several stations in India as to Troops embarking from that country.

And for so doing this shall be to all persons whom it doth or may concern a sufficient warrant, authority and direction.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 2d day of February, 1822, in the Third Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

PALMERSTON.

THE NEW STYLE.

Poets have said that "the sound should be an echo to the sense"—that the style should be adapted to the subject of which it treats. Till very lately there wanted a style that could express in adequate terms that particular profession which produces a trial of skil between two hard heads, and a couple of pairs of hard hands, to ascertain which shall bear longest the application of blows, about as heavy as those dealt by a pewterer's hammer upon an anvil, to which the aforesaid heads bear in hardness and thickness no slight resemblance. We do not know that a combat of this description was ever described by the pen of a Johnson—though some may think that this strong and energetic style, his *sesquipedalia verba*, not ill befitted to it. To be sure, he would have done ample justice to that part of the combat which was most decisive; for instance, when one of the bipeds deals such a blow at the other, as to occasion him to measure his length on the ground forthwith. But for our parts, we are more inclined to that pithy, yet nervous, mode of expression, which tells you at once that A. or B was *hit down by a right-handed facer.* Here you have at once before you, the man, and the blow, and the effect—the major, the minor, and the consequence. The major being the man that dealt, and the minor the man that received the before-mentioned right-handed facer, and the consequence being the fall, the hit-down, from the said facer. But how would Dr. Johnson, or Dr. Parr, or the masters of any of our great schools, Harrow or Eton, describe the lesser manœuvres of the Noble Science—the graceful *setting-to*,—the gay *rally*,—the *stand-still*,—the *second wind.* How would they depict those little accidents and ills to which "boxing flesh is heir to,"—the loss of blood, or the blinding of an eye, or the punching out a tooth, or the confusion and temporary loss of sence, to which a man is liable who has had his head hammered upon for half an hour or more by a given quantity of iron knuckles? Let us, at once, acknowledge the insufficiency of our learning and give the merit due to the discoverer of this new style. How happy is he in his choice and selection of terms. Can any thing be more expressive than these phrases? *tapping the claret*—or *sewing up a peeper*—or *drawing a tooth*—or giving a *floorer*—or putting the *head in chancery*, or the *exchequer?* Do they not bring the whole scene and fight at once before our eyes? But to take away all doubt or denial upon the subject, we subjoin a description of the newest fight that has occurred in the annals of fancy. The most appropriate epithet for this new style has not yet been settled; but as the annual Prizes have just been adjudged at Cambridge and Oxford, the Champion of England is not without hopes that the Chancellors of the two Universities will offer a Medal for the best selection of an Epithet. We have the heroic—the mock heroic—the middle—the satiric—the sarcastic—and the lapidary styles. The *milling* is too feeble an epithet—the *striking*—the *hammering*, are more forcible, but neither of them come up to the grand idea we have formed of a contest, which is to end with a *right-handed facer* that sends the vanquished to *dorse*, and makes him *senseless to time.*

We now subjoin the latest, and to our mind, the finest description of a fight we have ever read:—

The *fancy* had an unexpected muster yesterday, in Green's meadows, on the Stanmore road. It was a trial match between George Davis, a Welchman, (who had fought his way up, and on whom the *Deputy Commissary* had passed a promising opinion,) and Oliver, a descendant of a *game* one of that name some years ago. It was a hasty match, for 5*l.*, but it turned out one of the best fights that has been seen this year.

In the first round the men turned to with as much eagerness as a hungry fellow would at a leg of mutton, and they hit each other several times *to a stand still.* The round lasted eight minutes. Davis threw his adversary a *rattling* cross-buttock.

The second round was equally courageously maintained, and the *claret crimsoned* the ground. Davis was hit down by a *right-handed facer* from a *punishing* rally.

3. The *fastness was taken off* the men, and their hitting became lighter. In a trial of strength Oliver was thrown heavily again.

4. The combatants having recovered *second wind*, turned it to account, and fought as brave a round as ever was seen. They exchanged hit for hit more than a dozen times, until their hands were swollen as round as dumplings. Davis closed the round by throwing his adversary again, which *made his bones rattle.*

Two other rounds were fought, but Oliver was sick and *Butchers cordial* was useless He fought this round gaily, and broke his adversary's nose, but he was *floored* for it.

The sixth round won Davis the fight by a well-placed blow on the temple which sent Oliver to *dorse*, and he was *senseless to time.*

Courier July 1.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WAVERLEY.'

The extraordinary rapidity with which the productions of the author of 'Waverley succeed each other, has very justly induced the double suspicion that they are not all written by the same pen, and that, like Hodge's razors, they are made to sell, and not for use. We have, more than once, expressed our opinion, that the Tales of My Landlord and the Waverley novels were by different authors, though they have since been declared to be all the off spring of the same prolific genius; but be this as it may, we feel no hesitation in declaring, that the first and last of these novels differ almost as much from each other as possible; and that, if the author of Waverley is really the author of the Fortunes of Nigel, he is pushing his success too far, and endangering his high reputation, either from motives of vanity or cupidity. Indeed, he seems aware of this, for, in an introductory epistle to the work before us, we have a colloquy between the author of Waverley and Captain Clutterbuck, in which the former meets some of the objections that have been made against him, and labours covertly to identify these works with the celebrated writer to whom they have long been attributed: but he goes further, and intimates an intention of turning his talents to the drama—a puff prelusive, evidently connected with an advertisement which the newspapers contain, announcing—'Halidon Hill, a dramatic sketch, from Scottish history, by Sir Walter Scott.' The introductory epistle is, however, the most amusing portion of the three volumes; for the Fortunes of Nigel is very aptly described in the motto selected by the author—'Story! Lord bless you! I have none to tell, sir.' As, however, an author, who has contributed so largely to the gratification of the reading public, and has rescued novel writing from disgrace, is intitled to respectful attention even in his failure; we shall give a full and connected narrative of his last work, with such extracts as will enable all our readers to judge for themselves.

The work commences with a notice of the pacific character of James I. and his success in reconciling the contending factions, whose brawls often disturbed the Court, and were productive of riots among the lower orders. At this time there lived in London an ingenious but self-opinioned mechanic, much devoted to the abstract studies, David Ramsey by name, a native of Dalkeith, who held in James's household the post of making watches and horologes; he at the same time kept a shop in Fleet-street, a few yards eastward of St. Dunstan's clock. Ramsey had two sharp, active able-bodied, and well-voiced apprentices, namely—Jenkin Vincent called for shortness Jin Vin, and Frank Tunstall. Vincent was a Londoner, educated at Christ Church Hospital, and had all the particular acuteness, address, a

audacity which belong peculiarly to the youth of a metropolis; he was about twenty years of age, remarkably strong made, and eminent for his feats in gymnastic exercises. Tunstall was of that ancient and proud descent, who claimed the title of the 'unstained,' because, amid the chances of the long and bloody wars of the Roses, they had, with undeviating faith, followed the House of Lancaster. Tunstall, notwithstanding his aristocratic prejudices, was a good apprentice, sly and studious; he lived on the best terms with his companion, and often stood by him whenever he was engaged in any of the frequent skirmishes which took place in London at this period. While attending their master's shop one day in April, and soliciting every person that passed to become a purchaser, a stranger came up wearing a blue cap with a cock's feather, and a grey thread-bare cloak, with a large sword on one side, and a dagger on the other. He was a Scotsman; and Vincent, who had no great attachment to his master's countrymen, thus saluted the stranger :—

'"Buy a watch, most noble northern Thane—buy a watch, to count the hours of plenty since the blessed moment you left Berwick behind you. Buy barnacles to see the English gold lies ready for your gripe. Buy what you will, you shall have credit for three days; for were your pockets as bare as Father Fergus's you are a Scot in London, and you will be stocked in time." The stranger looked sternly at the waggish apprentice, and seemed to grasp his cudgel in rather a menacing fashion. "Buy physic," said the undaunted Vincent, "if you will buy neither time nor light—physic, for a proud stomach, sir; there is a 'pothecary's shop on the other side of the way.'

The Scotsman was next saluted by the probationary disciple of Galen, who asked him to buy Caledonian salve; these insults, passed unresented; but the stranger had not proceeded much farther, when the well-known cry of ''Prentices,—Clubs, Clubs,' ran along Fleet-street; on which Vincent and Tunstall left the shop to their master, and sallied forth. While David Ramsay was employed among his horologes, a stranger entered the shop, who saluted him with the style of friend David, and who proves to be Master George Heriot. In the mean time the two apprentices return, bringing with them a wounded man, being the identical Scotsman who had passed a short time before. Having divested the patient of his long cloak, which was done with some difficulty, as he appeared sensible of the wretchedness of his under-drapery, they were going to put him to bed in Ramsay's house, when he roused up and wanted to leave. Master George interrogates the Scot, who says his name is 'Richie Moniplies, of the honourable house of Castle Callop, well kenn'd at the West Port of Edinburgh;" the fact was, that he was the son of a butcher, or flesher. He then narrated the affray in which he got, and acknowledged that he would have been killed if the two apprentices had not helped him out of it. The Scot proved to be the only servant of Lord Glenvarloch, who was then lodging with John Christie, a a ship chandler near Paul's wharf, under the family-name of simple Mr. Nigel Olifaunt, though in Scotland called Lord Nigel.

Moniplies had been sent on a message to Court from Lord Nigel, who was alarmed at his long absence; when he returned, he narrated his adventures, and how, through the assistance of Laurie Linklater, one of the yeomen of the kitchen, he had seen the king just when going out, and rushing through the crowd of lords, by whom he was surrounded, presented his master's memorial: but having struck the nose of the king's horse with his hat, which had nearly thrown him from the saddle, the monarch flung the paper down, and exclaimed, 'Away wi' the fause loon that brought it!' They were leading him away, when the king pronounced his pardon, and bade them give him a copy of the proclamation against Scotsmen, prohibiting the masters of vessels from bringing them up.

Master George Heriot, who had learned from Moniplies the residence of his master, waited on Lord Nigel next day, and acknowledging that it was through the recommendation of his lordship's father that he had been introduced into the employment of the royal family of Scotland, offered him every aid in his power. Lord Nigel declared his determination to quit the county, and, handing over the proclamation, pointed to it as the only answer he had received to his respectful supplication for the repayment of large loans advanced by his father for the service of the state in the king's utmost emergencies. Heriot expressed his surprise and begged to examine Moniplies, when it appeared that the cunning varlet had slipped in a memorial of his own along with that of his master, being an account due by the king's mother, to Moniplies' mother, to the amount of fifteen marks.

Heriot then tells lord Nigel that the mortgage on his estate of 40,000 marks, though ostensibly due to Peregrine Peterson, was actually lent by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who hoped, under cover of this debt, to get possession of the estate. Heriot concludes by taking a new petition to the king, lending Lord Nigel a hundred pounds, and inviting him to his house in Lombard-street, where he carried on the business of a goldsmith. Heriot then took his leave, and, riding to Temple Bar, got Lord Nigel's supplication copied, proceeding with it to Whitehall, and obtained an audience of the king, whose character is thus drawn :—

'He was deeply learned without possessing useful knowledge; sagacious in many individual cases, without having real wisdom: fond of his power, and desirous to maintain and augment it, yet willing to resign the direction of that and of himself to the most unworthy favourites; a big and bold asserter of his rights in words, yet one who tamely saw them trampled on in deeds: a lover of negociations, in which he was always outwitted; and a fearer of war where conquest might have been easy. He was fond of his dignity, while he was perpetually degrading it by undue familiarity; capable of much public labour, yet often neglecting it for the meanest amusement; a wit, though a pedant; and a scholar, though fond of the conversation of the ignorant and uneducated. Even his timidity of temper was not uniform, and there were moments of his life, and those critical, in which he showed the spirit of his ancestors. He was laborious in trifles, and a trifler where serious labour was required; devout in his sentiments, and yet too often profane in his language; just and beneficent by nature, he yet gave way to the iniquities and oppression of others. He was penurious respecting money which he had to give from his own hand, yet inconsiderately and unboundedly profuse of that which he did not see. In a word, those good qualities which displayed themselves in particular cases and occasions, were not of a nature sufficiently firm and comprehensive to regulate his general conduct; and shewing themselves as they occasionally did, only entitled James to the character bestowed on him by Sully—that he was the wisest fool in Christendom.'

Such was the monarch who, saluting Heriot familiarly by the name of Jingling Geordie, enquired what new clattertraps he had brought with him to cheat his lawful and native prince out of his siller:

'"God forbid, my liege," said the citizen, "that I should have any such disloyal purpose. I did but bring a piece of plate to show to your most gracious Majesty, which, both for the subject and for the workmanship, I were loath to put into the hands of any subject until I knew your Majesty's pleasure anent it.

'"Body o'me, man, let's see it, Heriot; though, by my saul, Steenie's service o' plate was sae dear a bargain, I had 'maist pawned my word as a royal King, to keep my ain gold and silver in future, and let you, Geordie, keep yours."

'"Respecting the Duke of Buckingham's plate," said the goldsmith, "your Majesty was pleased to direct that no expense should be spared, and ——"

'"What signifies what I desired, man? when a wise man is with fules and bairns, he mann e'en play at the chucks. But you should have had mair sense and consideration than to gie babie Charles and Steenie their ain gate; they wad a floored the very rooms wi' siller, and I wonder they didna."

'George Heriot bowed, and said no more. He knew his master too well to vindicate himself otherwise than by a distant allusion to his order; and James, with whom economy was only a transient and momentary twinge of conscience, became immediatety afterwards desirous to see the piece of plate which the goldsmith proposed to exhibit, and dispatched Maxwell to bring it to his presence. In the mean time he demanded of the citizen whence he had procured it.

'"From Italy, may it please your majesty," replied Heriot.

'"It has naething in it tending to papestre?" said the king, looking graver than he is wont.

'"Surely not, please your majesty," said Heriot; "I were not wise to bring any thing to your presence that had the mark of the beast."

'"You would be the mair beast yourself to do so," said the king; "it is well kenn'd that I wrestled wi' Dagon in my youth, and smote him on the groundsill of his own temple; a gude evidence that I should be in time called, however unworthy, the Defender of the Faith. But here comes Maxwell, bending under his burden, like the Golden Ass of Apuleius."

'Heriot hastened to relieve the usher, and to place the embossed salver, for such it was, and of extraordinary dimensions, in a light favourable for his majesty's viewing the sculpture.

'"Saul of my body, man," said the king, "it is a curious piece, and, as I think, fit for a king's chalmer; and the subject, as you say, Master George, vera adequate and beseeming—being, as I see, the judgment of Solomon—a prince in whose paths it weel becomes a' leeving monarchs to walk with emulation."

'"But whose footsteps," said Maxwell, "only one of them—if a subject may say so much—had ever overtaken."

'"Haud your tongue for a fause fleeching loun," said the king, but with a smile on his face that shewed the flattery had done its part. "Look at the bonnie piece of workmanship, and haud your clavering tongue.—And whase handy-work may it be, Geordie?"

'"It was wrought, sir, replied the goldsmith, "by that famous Florentine, Benvenuto Cellini, and designed for Francis the First of France; but I hope it will find a fitter master."

'"Francis of France!" said the king; "send Solomon king of the Jews, to Francis! of France!—Body of me, man, it would have kythed Cellini mad, had he never done any thing else out of the gate. Francis!—why he was a fighting fule, man—a mere fighting fule,—got himself ta'en at Pavia, like our ain David at Durham langsyne;—it they could hae sent him Solomon's wit and love of peace and godliness, they wad hae done him a better turn. But Solomon should sit in other gate company than Francis of France."

'"I trust that such will be his good fortune," said Heriot.

'" It is a curious and vera artificial sculpture, said the King, in continuation; " but yet, methinks, the crucifix, or executioner there, is braudishing his gulley ower near the King's face, seeing he is within reach of his weapon. I think less wisdom than Solomon's would have taught him that there was danger in edge-tools, and that he wald have bidden the smaik either sheath his shable or stand farther back."

' George Heriot endeavoured to alleviate this objection, by assuring the King that the vicinity betwixt Solomon and the executioner was nearer in appearance that in reality, and that the perspective should be allowed for.

' " Gang to the de'il wi' your prospective man," said the King; " there canna be a waur prospective for a lawfu' King, wha wishes to reign in luve and die in peace and honour, than to have naked swords flashing in his een. I am accounted as brave as maist folks; and yet I profess to ye I could never look on a bare blade without blinking and winking. But a' thegether it is a brave piece;—and what is the price of it, man ?"

The bargain being struck, the King changed the conversation to his difficulty in keeping needy Scotsman from his Court; and, among other subjects, mentioned the affair of Lord Nigel's servant, which afforded the goldsmith the opportunity of putting into the King's hand his Lordship's petition and urging his suit, which he does so successfully, as to receive the royal promise that the mortgage on the estate shall be paid off, and a present order for 200*l.* for his Lordship or Heriot, for which he gave him as security a carcanet of rubies from his hat. He also gave Heriot commission to raise a loan of 50,000 marks.

On the following day Heriot had a dinner party, where were present Lord Nigel, Mr. David Ramsay, ' pretty Mistress Margaret,' his daughter, and Sir Mungo Malagrowther, of Gurnigo Castle, an admirably drawn character: —Having little or no property save his barde designation, Sir Mungo had been early attached to Court in the capacity of whipping-boy, as the office was then called, to King James the Sixth, and, with his Majesty, trained to all polite learning by his celebrated preceptor, George Buchanan. The office of whipping-boy doomed its unfortunate occupant, to undergo all the corporal punishment which the Lord's Anointed, whose proper person was, of course, sacred, might chance to incur, in the course of travelling through his grammar and prosody. Under the stern rule, indeed, of George Buchanan, who did not approve of the vicarous mode of punishment, James bore the penance of his own faults, and Mungo Malagrowther enjoyed a sinecure; but James's other pedagogue, Master Patrick Young, went more ceremoniously to work, and appalled the very soul of the youthful king by the floggings which he bestowed on the whipping-boy, when the royal task was not suitably performed. And, be it told to Sir Mungo's praise, that there were points about him in the highest respect suited to his official situation. He had even in youth a naturally irregular and grotesque set of features, which, when distorted by fear, pain, and anger, looked like one of the whimsical faces which present themselves in a Gothic cornice. His voice also was high-pitched and querulous, so that, when smarting under Master Patrick Young's unsparing inflictions, the expression of his grotesque physiognomy, and the superhuman yells which he uttered were well suited to produce all the effects on the monarch who deserved the lash, that could possibly be produced by seeing another and an innocent individual suffering for his delict.

When the rest of the company had taken their departure from Master Heriot's house, Lord Nigel offered to take leave, but was detained by his host until all were gone, excepting a clergyman, who had been one of the guests, and who was kept to read the prayers of the church for the evening. The whole household were called up and when seated, Mrs. Judith, the sister of Mr. Heriot, led into the room a beautiful creature, whose sudden and singular appearance might have made her almost pass for an apparition. She was deadly pale, and there was not the least shade of vital red to enliven features which were exquisitely formed. On entering, she looked stedfastly at Nigel; after the religious service was concluded, she kneeled to Mr. Heriot, who gave her his blessing, and she then retired.

Our author here introduces an episode, descriptive of Dame Ursula Suddlecop, wife of Benjamin Suddlecop, the most renowned barber in all Fleet-street, a great gossip, and very fond of secrets, which of course did not long remain so when she possessed them; but to leave Dame Ursula, and continue our narrative. Lord Nigel, accompanied by Mr. Heriot, embarks in the barge of the latter, and proceeds to Whitehall, where his lordship is introduced to the king by an old Scottish noble man, the Earl of Huntinglen, whom he met there. James received him graciously, talked Latin to him, and seemed much pleased with Lord Nigel's replies, until he drew forth his petition and presented it to him. The king was referring it to his secretary, when Lord Huntinglen interposed in the young lord's favour so successfully, as to obtain an order on the Scottish Exchequer for the sum due to him. This was no sooner pocketed by Lord Huntinglen, and he had returned to the anti-room with Lord Nigel and Mr. Heriot, than the Duke of Bukingham entered, sneered at the goldsmith for being a favourite at court, and declared himself at once the enemy of Lord Nigel. After they have returned home, the young lord is introduced to Lord Dalgarno, the son of the Earl of Huntinglen, a gay dashing young fellow, who prevails on his new friend to accompany him to the ordinary, then a place as fashionable among the youths of that age, as the first-rate modern club-houses are amongst those of the present day. It differed chiefly in being open to all whom good clothes and good assurance combined to introduce there. The company usually dined together at an hour fixed, and the manager of the establishment presided as master of the ceremonies.

The ordinary is kept by Monsieur le Chevalier Saint Priest de Beaujeu, a sharp thin Gascon, about sixty years of age. A dinner and a duel at the ordinary, in which a citizen, Jin Vin, runs a blustering captain Peppercole through the body, are followed by several games then in fashion, in which the gentlemen join, excepting, however, Lord Dalgarno and Lord Nigel, who repair to the Fortune playhouse to see Burbage act Shakespeare's Richard the Third; and they afterwards supped at the Mermaid, where Burbage and some of the first wits, of the day were present. Nigel, thus initiated by Lord Dalgarno in all the scenes of pleasure then in fashion, is at length prevailed on to stake a few pieces at a gaming table; for some time he is successful: he changes his residence to the Temple, and every thing goes on smooth, until his servant, Richie Moniplies, warns him of his danger in trusting to Lord Dalgarno, who will lead him into error, and only laugh at the follies to which he has seduced him. The faithful domestic then leaves his master's service. An anonymous letter seconds the remonstrance of Moniplies, and states that Lord Dalgarno is utterly false, and seeks, under pretence of friendship, to mar his fortune and diminish the good name by which he might mend it. In a turn in St. James's Park he meets the reproaches of Sir Mungo Malagrowther, who tells him the king has heard that he has turned dicer and drinker. Nigel becoming assured of the treacherous friendship of Lord Dalgarno, meets him in the park, challenges him with it, and demands satisfaction. They are on the point of engaging, Lord Nigel striking his antagonist with the flat of the sword, when a number of people rushing to the spot, the affair proceeded no further. Some officers came up to apprehend Nigel, but he escaped to Whitefriars, which then had the privilege of a sanctuary, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice or the Lords of the Privy Council. In his way he meets with a templar, of the name of Lowestoffe, who takes him to his chambers, and gives him a change of dress. In the mean time a poursuivant, with a privy council warrant and half a dozen yeoman assistants, repair to Whitefriars to arrest his lordship. When the pursuit is over, Lowestoffe introduces him to the council of Alsatia, for so some of the principal refugees in Whitefriars were called, at the head of whom was a person with the title of Duke Jacob Hildebrod, and to whose mansion we are now conducted.

Leaving Lord Nigel within the precincts of Whitefriars, we accompany Mrs. Marget Ramsay to George Heriot's on a visit to Lady Hermione, for such is the name of the mysterious lady we have already mentioned, and who had been brought from the Continent by George Heriot. Marget Ramsay is admitted to Lady Hermione, and confesses an attachment to Lord Nigel, at the same time narrating the misfortunes of the young Lord, and his treatment by false friends; but her principal object is to obtain a loan of two hundred pieces from Lady Hermione, by which means she says she can aid the escape of Nigel, and baffle the designs of all his enemies. Lady Hermione gives her the money; she does more, she makes her the confidant of her own history, by which we learn that she was of Scotch descent, and nearly related to Lord Nigel,—that she had been secretly married abroad to a worthless Englishman, and that she had been in a convent, and escaped to the protection of George Heriot.

Through the agency of Dame Ursula Suddlecop, Jin Vin who had lost 20 pieces of his master's money at the gaming table, is induced to promise to aid the escape of Lord Nigel.

While Nigel lived in Alsatia, he lodged at the house of an old miser, of the name of Traphois. One night two robbers broke into the house, and murdered the old man. Nigel came to his assistance, killed one of the robbers on the spot, and made the other leap out of the window. Martha Traphois, the daughter, and now the only living inmate of the house, except Lord Nigel, went to old Hildebrod's to get assistance to pursue the murderer. Nigel receives an intimation purporting to be from Lowestoffe that he must leave Whitefriars, as a judge's warrant is out against him; this he prepares to do, but is restrained by Martha Traphois, who begs that he will rescue her from the wretched situation in which she is placed. She secures the strong box which contains her father's treasure, and with Nigel sets off in the night. Lord N. recommends her to his old lodgings with Mr. Christie, at Paul's Wharf, whither she goes, but is refused admittance; she, however, meets with Richie Moniplies, who recommends her to a decent lodging. Lord Nigel repairs to Greenwich, where James then held his court, and takes up his abode at an eatinghouse, in the hope of seeing Sir Mungo Malagrowther, and obtaining his advice. Here he meets Linklater, who recognizes him, and puts him in the way of seeing the king. For this purpose, Nigel takes his station in the park, and luckily or unluckily, the deer which the king was then hunting is taken just at the

feet of Nigel, who helps the king, the only person in at the death, to dismount and to do the honour of the chase; but James no sooner recognizes him than he becomes afraid, and Buckingham and the rest of his followers coming up, Nigel is seized on a charge of treason; he being searched and pistols found upon him was sufficient for James's fears that he had designs against him;—

'In consequence of directions hastily given, Nigel was accordingly removed from the presence, where, however, his words had not altogether fallen to the ground. "This is a most strange matter, George," said the Prince, to the favourite. This gentleman has a good countenance, a happy presence, and much calm firmness in his look and speech. I cannot think he would attempt a crime so desperate and useless."

'"I profess neither love nor favour to this young man," answered Buckingham, whose high-spirited ambition bore always an open character; "but I cannot but agree with your Highness, that our dear gossip had been something hasty in apprehending personal danger from him."

'"By my saul, Steenie, ye are not blate to say so," said the King. "Do I not ken the smell of pouther, think ye? Who else nosed out the fifth of November, save our royal selves? Cecil and Suffolk, and all of them, were at fault, like so many mongrel tykes, when I puzzled it out; and trow ye that I cannot smell pouther? Why, 'sblood, man, Joannes Barclaius thought my ingine was in some measure inspiration, and terms his history of the plot, *Series patefacti divinitus paricidii;* and Spondanus, in like manner, saith of us, *Divinitus evasit.*" "The land was happy in your Majesty's escape," said the Duke of Buckingham, "and not less in the quick wit which tracked that labyrinth of treason by so fine and almost invisible a clew."

'"Saul, man, Steenie, ye are right! There are few youths have sic true judgment as you, respecting the wisdom of their elders; and as for this fause traiterous smaik, I doubt he is a hawk of the same nest. Saw ye not something papistical about him? Let him look that he bears not a crucifix, or some sic Roman trinket, about him."

'"It would ill become me to attempt the exculpation of this unhappy man," said Lord Dalgarno, "considering the height of his present attempt, which has made all true men's blood curdle in their veins. Yet I cannot avoid intimating, with all due submission to his majesty's infallible judgment, in justice to one who shewed himself formerly only my enemy, though he now displays himself in much blacker colours, that this Olifaunt always appeared to me more as a Puritan than as a Papist."

'"Ah, Dalgarno, art thou there man?" said the King. "And ye believed to keep back, too, and leave us to our own natural strength and the care of Providence, when we were in grips with the villain!"

'"Providence, may it please your most our gracious majesty, would not fail to aid in such a straight, the care of three weeping kingdoms," said Lord Dalgarno;

'"Surely, man, surely," replied the king—"but a sight of your father, with his long whin-yard, would have been a blithe matter a short while syne; and in future we will aid the ends of Providence in our favour, by keeping near us two stout beef-eaters of the guard.—And so this Olifaunt is a Puritan?—not the less like to be a Papist, for all that—for extremites meet, as the scholiast proveth. There are, as I have proved in my book, Puritans of papistical principles—it is just a new tout on an auld horn."'

On their proceeding towards the palace, a female presented a petition, which James received. Lord Nigel was removed to the Tower, where is introduced to him, as a fellow-prisoner, a boy who stated that he had been seized in the Park, when the cry of treason was made, and committed to the Tower, but refused to tell his name. Misfortunes pour on Nigel, for he is not only accused and imprisoned, but John Christie, his old landlord, comes to reproach him with having carried away his wife.

A more welcome visitor followed,—it was George Heriot, who inquires into all Lord Nigel's proceedings and reproves or admonishes as he deemed best. He announced to him that his baggage was restored; but, on Nigel opening the casket, he missed the King's sign manual, and is reproached by Heriot with having made away with it. Heriot strips the cloak from the supposed page or imprisoned boy, who proves to be no other than Marget Ramsay, who accompanied Mona-Pulla and the female that had that morning presented a petition to the king at Greenwich on the part of the Lady Hermione, on whom she was attendant.

George Heriot gets Margaret released, and takes her away with him. On his arrival at home, he finds Lady Hermione preparing to attend the privy council, to which she was summoned. Sir Mungo Malgrowther calls on Lord Nigel, and informs him that Margaret had been interceding for him with the king.

Richie Moniplies, who, with all his eccentricities, is a faithful domestic, no sooner heard of his master's misfortunes, than he got admission to the Tower again to serve his master. Moniplies goes to court, and gets a letter to the king, and afterwards an audience of him; and delivers to him the carcenet of rubies given in pledge to Heriot. The story now draws near a close; Lord Dalgarno proves to be the villain that betrayed Lady Hermione, and is condemned to marry her; he it is also, that has got the mortgage-deeds of Lord Nigel's estate, and of which he threatens to take possession unless the money is immediately paid. Lord Nigel receives the king's pardon: the redemption money of the estate is paid. Lord Dalgarno is going off with the wife of John Christie towards Scotland, when he is way-laid by robbers and shot. Moniplies, who, with two templars, had learned of the intended robbery from Jin Vin having been seduced into bad company, did not arrive in time to prevent the catastrophe, but they encountered John Christie seeking his wife. They came up the moment the shot was fired, and found Captain Colepepper, a bully and a coward, of whom some traits are related in these volumes, plundering Lord Dalgarno's portmanteau. Christie comes up and reproaches his wife. Capt. Colepepper falls by the hand of Moniplies; the other robbers fly; Jin Vin is forgiven the errors of his youth; and old Dame Suddlecop finishes her days in the rasp-house at Amsterdam.

We now come to the last chapter, in which Lord Nigel or Glenvarloch is married to Margaret Ramsay with the especial permission of the king, who gives away the bride; and Richie Moniplies unites himself to Martha Trapbois; Mr. Heriot gives the wedding dinner of Lord Nigel, at which the king and several others who have figured in this story are present. Moniplies and his bride enter while the company are assembled, when it was discovered that this faithful servant had redeemed his master's lands with his wife's fortune, and that she had the king's sign manual for the 50,000*l.* marks, which had been missing, which she presented to Lord Glenvarloch.

'The King had bustled forward beside Lord Glenvarloch, and fixing an eager eye on the writing exclaimed—"Body of ourselves, it is our royal sign-manual for the money which was so long out of sight!—How came ye by it, Mistress Bride?"

'"It is a secret," said Martha, drily.

'"A secret which my tongue shall never utter," said Richie, resolutely, unless the king commands me on my allegiance."

'"I do—I do command you," said James, trembling and stammering with the impatient curiosity of a gossip; while Sir Mungo, with more malicious anxiety to get at the bottom of the mystery stooped his long thin form forward like a bent fishing rod, raised his thin grey locks from his ear, and curved his hand behind it to collect every vibration of the expected intelligence.—Martha, in the mean time, frowned most ominously on Richie, who went on undauntedly to inform the king, "that his deceased father-in-law, a good careful man in the main, had a touch of worldly wisdom about him, that at times marred the uprightness of his walk; he liked to dabble among his neighbour's gear, and some of it would at times stick to his fingers in the handling.

'"For shame, man for shame," said Martha; "since the infamy of the deed must be told, be, it at least briefly. Yes, my lord," she added, addressing Glenvarloch, "the piece of gold was not the sole bait which brought the miserable old man to your chamber that dreadful night; his object, and he accomplished it, was to purlion this paper. The wretched scrivener was with him that morning, and, I doubt not, urged the doting old man to this villainy, to prevent the ransom of your estate. If there was a yet more powerful agent at the bottom of the conspiracy, God forgive it to him at this moment, for he is now where the crime must be answered!"

'"Amen! said Lord Glenvarloch, and it was echoed by all present.

'"For my father," continued she, with her stern features twitched by an involuntary and convulsive movement, "his guilt and folly cost him his life; for my belief is constant, that the wretch who counselled him that morning to purloin the paper, left open the window for the entrance of the murderers.

'Every body was silent for an instant; the King was first to speak, commanding search instantly to be made for the guilty scrivener, "I *lictor*, he concluded," *colliga manus—caput obnubit—infelici, suspendite arbori.*"

'Lowestoffe answered with due respect that the scrivener had absconded at the time of Lord Dalgarno's murder, and had not been heard of since.

'"Let him be sought for," said the King, "And now let us change the discourse—these stories make one's very blood grow cold, and are altogether unfit for bridal festivity. Hymen, O Hymenee!" added he, snapping his fingers, "Lord Glenvarloch, what say you to Mistress Moniplies, this bonny bride, that has brought you back your father's estate on your bridal day?"

'"Let him say nothing, my Liege," said Martha, "It will best suit his feelings and mine."

'"There is redemption-money, at the least to be repaid," said Lord Glenvarloch; "in that I cannot remain debtor."

'"We will speak of it hereafter," said Martha; "my debtor you cannot be." And she

shut her mouth as if determined to say nothing more on the subject.

'Sir Mongo, however, resolved not to part with the topic, and availing himself of the freedom of the moment, said to Richie "A queer story that of your father-in-law honest man; methinks your bride thanked you little for ripping it up."

"'I make it a rule, Sir Mongo," replied Richie, "always to speak any evil I know about my family myself, having observed that if I do not, it is sure to be told by ither folks.

"But, Richie," said Sir Mungo, "it seems to me that this bride of yours is likely to be master and mair in the conjugal state."

'If she abides my words, Sir Mungo, I thank heaven I can be as deaf as any one; and if she comes to dunts, I have a haud to paik her with." "Weel said, Richie again," said the King; you have gotten it on baith haffits, Sir Mungo.—Troth, Mistress Bride, for a fule, your gude man has pretty turn of wit."

'"There are fools sire," replied she, "who have wit, and fools who have courage, and are great fools notwithstanding. I chose this man because he was my protector when I was desolate, and neither for his wit nor his wisdom. He is truly honest, and has a heart and hand that make amends for some folly. Since I was condemned to seek a protector through the world, which is to me a wilderness, I may thank God that I have come by no worse."

'"And that is sea sensibly said, replied the King, "that by my saul I'll try whether I canna make him better. Kneel down, Richie—somebody lend me a rapier—your's, Mr. Langstaffe (that's a brave name for a lawyer), —ye need not flash it out that gate, Templar fashion, as if ye were about to pink a bailiff!"

'He took the drawn sword, and with averted eyes, for it was a sight he loved not to look on, endeavoured to lay it on Richie's shoulder, but nearly stuck it into his eye. Richie starting back, attempted to rise, but was held down by Lowestoffe, while Sir Mungo, guiding the royal weapon, the honour-bestowing blow was given and received: "*Surge carnifex*—Rise up, Sir Richard Moniplies of Castle-Collop! And, my lords and lieges, let us all to our dinner, for the cock-a-leekie is cooling."

Thus terminates the feeblest and the most faulty of all the novels by the trumpet-tongued author of Waverley. With all the faults of its predecessors, as to want of plot, it possesses few of their beauties—the incidents are neither so striking, the descriptions so powerful, the chracters so original, nor the language so correct. Even the portrait of King James, which is most studiously laboured, is a caricature; and he is described as a coarse-mannered fellow, seldom speaking but with an oath, such as the' de'il hae our saul,'' by our royal saul,' 'damnably ready" accursedly backward,' all of which expressions are of frequent occurrence, and the three last combined in one short sentence. We might adduce numerous instances of similar coarseness, or rather, prophaneness; but these we deem sufficient, particularly as the reader cannot fail to observe them in the perusal. The story of the Fortunes of Nigel, if story it can be called, is improbable, yet dull and uninteresting; and though George Heriot, the founder of one of the noblest charities in the United Empire, is pressed into it, yet it has not the slightest reference to his benevolent bequest. To sum up in one word, no two works can be more unlike than Waverley and the Fortunes of Nigel; and had the latter not been ushered into the world under such an authority, it would only take its stand among the every-day novels of the circulating library.

The Observer, June 3.

ENGLISH LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The most important determination that has for a long period been come to by any English Court of Law, is that of the Court of King's Bench in refusing the motion for a *new trial* in the case Redford v. The Manchester Yeomanry. The loss of lives on the lamentable 16th of August was a dreadful misfortune; but we doubt much if it was at all comparable to a wrong decision in a court of law, of matters which may touch the liberty of life of every man of England. To us it does humbly appear that the Judges of the King's Bench have pronounced a wrong decision in this case. We have only, it is true, a newspaper report before us, but the reports of the Times enjoy a high character for accuracy. There, however, the Lord Chief-Justice is made to say, in one place, that "if the defendants (the Yeomanry) were acting *in aid of the civil authorities* in the execution of the warrant, *they were entitled to an acquittal*,"—and, in another, that "if the Yeomanry had *misconducted themselves* in the execution of that warrant, *the Magistrates could not be responsible for their excesses*." There must be some mistake here; for if the doctrines thus stated were law, to the fullest extent, it might be possible to destroy the lives of any number of his Majesty's liege subjects, without its being possible to make either the Magistrates or the Military responsible for the consequences! But what strikes us as the most extraordinary thing of all is, that, if Mr. Justice Best's remarks be accurately reported, it seems imposible for any man to attend any public meeting, without exposing himself to the risk of being assaulted as a traitor. This Judge is made to allow it to be probable that no *immediate mischief was intended*, even by the *leaders*, at the Manchester meeting; yet the *ultimate* designs of these leaders was to be gathered from what had fallen from them at other meetings in other places, and from the general tenor of their conduct; and the whole people assembled were to be treated according to the opinion formed, by such means, of such ultimate design. We doubted, on reading all this, whether we were in England; but we are convinced that we have not the matter before us as it appeared to, or came from the judges; or, if we have, that the decision will be brought under review by appeal.

In another case, the King v. Kenyon, the Lord Chief-Justice is reported to have *agreed* in the sentiment, "that *in every office*, however exalted, individuals were the more likely to discharge their duties faithfully, when *they felt* that they were held *responsible for all their actions*." This is pleasing; but we had not, we confess, the same pleasure in reading an opinion ascribed in the same case to Mr. Justice Best. That judge is said to have stated, "that if the Court were to punish magistrates, except when they acted corruptly or oppressively; if *they expressed their serious displeasure* at every intemperate expression into which the infirmity of humane nature might lead them, the consequence would be, that no men *of high and honourable minds* would undertake the office."—Now, according to our views, high and honourable minds would, of all others, be most anxious to have their conduct, as magistrates, *canvassed in the freest manner*; and that none but persons of a very opposite character would deprecate discussion, or the *expressed displeasure* of high judges, at *official expressions* of an per nature. Members of Parliament, we think, are begining to see the vast importance of discussion on subjects of this nature and the manner in which they have too often been blinded by lawyers when they ventured to interfere. There are matters connected with the law, of which lawyers are necessarily the very worst judges.

In another case, a Chancery one, the presiding judge ruled, that *there*—notwithstanding the practice in our courts of common law—a party could not file a bill without having it signed by counsel. This deserves the consideration of Parliament. The present Lord Chancellor is so *parental* in his attention to all sorts of litigants, that no evil can arise to them from such a regulation while his Lordship is on the Woolsack. But it seems highly objectionable on principle. While litigants *may* sign their own pleadings, lawyers are protected in taking the most decided manly tone. But as soon as their clients *are prohibited* from presenting any pleadings under their own signatures, the *minds* of the practitioners are fettered. They begin then to think what will or will not please the Judge; and the more anxious they are for their client's interest, the more timorous they become. But as no bounds can be set to the workings of this spirit, which derives strength from feelings of a less respectable character, no limit can be fixed to the ascendency of the court.

The Scotsman, May 11.

ARCHES'-COURT, SATURDAY JUNE 8.

GILL *v.* GILL

In a former stage of this cause, we reported the Judge's recommendation to Mr. Gill to receive his wife back into his family, and the Court's persuation of Mrs. Gill's entire innocence. The cause, our readers may remember, was originally one of restitution of conjugal rights, brought by Mrs. Gill against her husband; to which he pleaded her alleged adultery in bar. On the second session of Easter term, the Judge gave sentence in this matter; but, as accident prevented us from laying any account of it before the public, and the cause was again called this day, we subjoin the following outline of that sentence:

Sir JOHN NICHOLL, after describing the nature of the suit, observed, that in support of the husband's replicatory plea, several witnesses had been examined; and on the part of the wife, a plea directly impugning and falsifying the facts alleged against her, and a cloud of witnesses to support her case had been brought forward. The question before the Court was, whether, from the evidence that had been adduced before it, the wife appeared to be entitled to a decree, compelling her husband to take her home, or whether, on the contrary, the husband was entitled to a separation from his wife on the ground of adultery. The parties were married in 1803, and had several children: the harmony of their marriage re-

maining uninterrupted until December, 1819, when the husband forcibly expelled his wife from his society and home, and sought to justify his conduct by alleging that he had obtained evidence of a criminal intercourse between herself and a married gentleman, with whom they had both been intimately acquainted. Towards the latter end of 1819, the husband on two occasions happened to be absent from his home; and then it was his misfortune, either from some misapprehension of his own mind, or from the wicked misrepresentations of interested persons, to have strong suspicions excited about the guilt of his wife. Down to this period the parties had lived happily together, in the exemplary performance of their parental duties; but from the moment he was possessed by the demon of jealousy, and "trifles light as air" to his distempered imagination became "confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ," he committed himself to his servants and others in the endeavour to detect the supposed criminality of his wife, and offered large sums of money to those persons who would lend him their assistance in this extraordinary occupation. Considering the characters of these witnesses, impeached as they were by the most satisfactory evidence, it was not extraordinary that the husband should have been the dupe and victim of their corrupt misrepresentations; and here the Court could not refrain from observing, that the husband had been, to say the least, most incautiously kind, in employing persons whose evidence necessarily rested under a cloud of suspicion. Most of them, moreover, had been subjected to a *viva voce* examination on the two actions at law which the husband had brought against the supposed seducer, and in both of which occasions, on their evidence alone, without a single witness being examined on the defence, the plaintiff was nonsuited. In this Court, too, the wife had an opportunity of examining witnesses in her defence; and the Court was bound to say, after a most careful perusal and consideration of it, that the result was, that the criminal facts which had been charged against the lady were completely disproved; that her entire innocence was most satisfactorily established; and her character vindicated, not only from the least appearance of crime, but from any charge of impropriety or misconduct even. Not a single circumstance had been proved in its nature at all equivocal, or inconsistent with the most perfect purity and decorum of manners. The Court did not consider itnecessary to go minutely through this evidence; at the same time, if it could be considered an act of duty or of kindness to the parties to do so, the Court would discharge it with pleasure. The Court, in such a case as this, could have no prejudices or passions to consult; and if the husband, on the evidence that had been given, was not satisfied of his wife's complete innocence, no observations from the Court would succeed in removing his unfounded suspicions. All the Court could now do, and it was with a sincere hope that the recommendation might be attended to, was thus earnestly to recommend the husband to endeavour to divest his mind of these unfortunate suspicions. The Court was called upon to inform him, that the law would not countenance them, but would enforce his cohabitation with his wife: to protect whom he was equally bound, not only by the laws of his country, but by every moral feeling and every religious duty. Let this gentleman coolly consider whether it was not much more likely that he had deceived himself, or been deceived by others, than that such a criminal intercourse should have taken place, and yet without the detection of any impropriety in the conduct of his wife. Such an impropriety, had it existed, would naturally have induced some of their servants to join in the accusation; instead of which, they had borne their universal testimony to her entire innocence, and were corroborated by neighbours of the highest respectability. The Court would further entreat him to reflect on the lasting and irreparable injury he would inflict on his innocent and unoffending children by persevering in his error. Surely this gentleman would best consult his own interests in returning at once to the discharge of his several duties as a husband and a father. The Court was bold to say, that such a course would be the greatest kindness to his family; and that the moment of his so returning to those duties would be the happiest of his life. Let him not suppose that by such conduct he would lower himself in the eyes of the world; but rather let him be assured that the wise and good (whose estimation alone was worthy of being considered) would feel compassion for his past misconception, and respect for his laudable resolution subsequently. The Court, in the hope that these observations might have their intended effect, pronounced its decree, assigning the husband to take his wife home, to treat her with conjugal kindness, and to certify that he had done so, next term.

This day the Proctor for Mrs. Gill informed the Court, that its recommendation had not been complied with; and Mr. Gill not having appeared to the decree for the payment of alimony to his wife, the Court was prayed to pronounce him in contempt.

No sufficient excuse for Mr. Gill's non appearance being offered by his Proctor,

The Court pronounced him contumacious, and directed its sentence to be signified in the usual manner. As to the other part of the prayer, which regarded Mr. Gill's not having received his wife back, the Court directed the consideration of that to stand over for a week.

The Courier, June 10.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday a poor woman applied to the Sitting Magistrate (Mr. HALL) for assistance to enable her to make her way back to Preston, in Lancashire, and in support of her claim she told the following rather singular story:—

She and another woman, both natives of Preston, had formerly lived servants with the late Mrs. Crouch, the celebrated singer, and when she died she bequeathed to her fellow servant an annuity of 10l. per annum, to be paid by Mr. Kelly, her executor. When she was on her death bed she also gave her a ring, desiring her if she would ever be in distress, to present it, or cause to be presented to his Majesty, and inform him that it was the dying request of Mrs. Crouch, that he would relieve her faithful servant if ever she should require it. Within the last year Mr. Kelly, the executor, had from some cause or other reduced her annuity from 10l. to 5l. Before this the applicant and her fellow servant had lived together at Preston, and subsisted very comfortably upon their earnings and the annuity, but the reduction of it had distressed them very much, and it was arranged between them that the applicant should come to London and try the effect of a personal application to Mr. Kelly, and if that failed, she was to make the experiment recommended by their deceased mistress with the ring. She came about a fortnight ago and waited upon Mr. Kelly, but could not prevail upon him to raise the annuity to its former amount. She then on the subject of the ring went to the Home Office, and related her story to Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State; he advised her to make application at the King's Palace. She then repeated her tale to Mr. Watson, one of the Royal Household, but he appeared to treat it as an idle story, and told her she could not see the King.

Mr. HALLS told her he thought she was a very silly woman to come all the way to London and lose her time and money upon the faith of such a wild and improbable story. He would, however, adopt the proper measures to send her home, where he hoped she would remain for the rest of her life.

The Morning Chronicle,—May 29.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES &c.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The coroner's jury upon the body of John Robson, concluded their investigation on Thursday week, being the sixth day of their sitting. The evidence adduced is of course voluminous, but the main facts of the case lie within a narrow compass, and are as follows:—The general part of the colliery of Mr. J. T. Fereday, at Monmore Green, had in consequence of an insurrection amongst the colliers respecting their wages, been stopped from the 2d till the 29th of April, and on that morning two pits' companies, consisting of ten or more men and lads each, went down to work, and continued at their employment during the day. About five o'clock in the evening, a number of colliers collected in parties of twenty to forty, in various parts of the work and upon the canal bridge which leads towards the pits, and swore they would either drown or kill the men who worked. Joseph Mottram, the superintendent of the colliery, hearing these imprecations and witnessing their tumultuous conduct, dared not have the men drawn up, and he therefore, after prudently causing the injection valve to be taken from the whimsey, to prevent any communication with the men in his absence, went to Bilston, and applied to the Rev. Mr. Leigh, the magistrate, for assistance, when that gentleman swore in a number of respectable persons as special constables, and they then proceeded, at about half past seven o'clock, some on horseback and some on foot, accompanied by Mottram, to Monmore Green. The crowd had by this time greatly increased, and the rioters were becoming more noisy and violent in their behaviour; a great shouting and huzzaing was made, many stones and other missiles were thrown at the special constables, some of whom were struck, and their lives were in imminent danger, when a shot was fired by some person on horseback over the heads of those near him; and the ball struck Robson, (who was a casual spectator, and stood upon a mount 100 yards distant,) upon the right breast, which caused his death the following night.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—*Excusable homicide by misadventure against a person unknown.*

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Selections.

SONNET.—TO SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

From the Rainbow, No. 2, R. Ireland, Edin, 1821.

Thou noblest warrior in thy country's cause!
Thou murder'd martyr to a tyrant's laws!
Thou glorious meteor of a northern day!
Bright was the beam, though transient was its ray;
Though soon obscured by clouds of darkest hue.
Yet glittering still to memory's ardent view.
Where is the clime but would with transport yield
Its brightest triumhps in the purpled field,
To see thy glories in its annal shine,
And crown its laurels with a name like thine?
But ah! my country, is it so with thee,
Thou nurse renown'd of glorious liberty?
See blushing Scotia scarce can own her pride,
For conscience whispers, "Think how Wallace died.

THE ITALIAN'S FAREWELL.

Farewel to thee, Land of my birth!
Farewel to thy woods and thy waves!
Thy cities—the fairest of earth!
Thy children—the vilest of slaves!
O'er many a land though I roam,
Thou still must be dearest to me!
But never will I seek a home
Where man has forgot to be free,

Still mingle the dance and the song
Beneath thy voluptuous skies,
And sweetly thy echoes prolong
The lover's harmonious sighs;
But mute be the lyre and the shell
Where conquerors list to the strains,
And shame on the cowards who tell
Their love to the clank of their chains,

O! bitter my pangs when I leave
The land where my fathers bore sway,
But better in exile to grieve,
Than see thee a foreigner's prey!
Far better that sorrow should burst
My bosom, untainted and free,
Than daily and hourly be curst,
The shame of thy children to see.

Yet, if but one trumpet note call
Thy sons from the mountain and plain—
To burst from their tyrannous thrall
And combat for freedom again—
Its sounds will be wafted to me,
Far over the desolate wave,
And soon with thy boldest I'll be,
And make thee my home or my grave.

ZARACH.

TO LADY HOLLAND, ON HER* LEGACY FROM THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

This gem, twice destined to reward
The deeds of generous pity,
Braschi gave *him*, whose conquering sword
Spared Rome's imperial city;
He, exiled, fall'n, the prey, the jest
Of mean unmanly foes,
Grants it to *you*, oh, just bequest!
Who felt and soothed his woes. VLL HD.

* It consisted of a snuff-box, with a cameo, presented to Buonaparte by Pope Pius VI., on the peace granted by him at Tolentino, in 1796.

Varieties.

"——————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Sir W. C——s, coming from a City feast, in an Aldermanic state of repletion, was accosted by a beggar, why implored charity in the most moving terms, concluding with "Pray give me something, Sir, I am so hungry." "Give you Sirrah, give you," cried the Baronet, "I'd give fifty pounds for your appetite."

Three sorts of Marriage.—It has been said, that there are three sorts of marriage:—1. Of God's making, when two young folks are united:—2. Of man's making when one was old and the other young:—And 3. Of the Devil's making when two old folks wed.

SURGICAL BON-MOT.

It is well known that the veterans who preside at the examinations of surgeons, question minutely those who wish to become qualified. After answering very satisfactorily to the numerous enquiries made, a young gentleman was asked, if he wished to give his patient a profuse perspiration what he would prescribe. He mentioned many diaphoretic medicines in case the first failed but the unmerciful question thus continued: 'Pray, sir, suppose none of those succeeded, what step would you take next?' 'Why, sir,' enjoined the enraged and harassed young Esculapius, 'I would send him here to be examined; and if that would not give him a sweat, I do not know what would.

THE LATE DR. BARRETT.

This Gentleman who, at his decease, left £100,000, behind him, had long been in the habit of indulging himself with tea, but so sparing of cream, that he never allowed his housekeeper to bring more than a farthing's worth at a time. He every morning put the farthing into her hand, and dispatched her to the dairy; but unfortunately one morning she stumbled over a stone, and luxated her arm. He very humanely ordered her to an hospital, and in his visit next day to enquire after her health, the following conversation occurred:—"*Do you see*, Molly, how do you do this morning?" "Ah! please your ravarance, very poorly sir." But, *do you see*, Molly, where is the jug?" "Please your ravarance, it broke in the fall." "Ah! but *do you see*, Molly, *what became of the farthing*."

A person advertising for a house, in one of the provincial papers, thus concludes—"if no *Hounds* within 10 miles, and if no *Attorney* within 20, the more agreeable.

A Reverend Divine being accused of negligence in his calling, and styled an *unfaithful shepherd*, from scarcely ever visiting his flock, defended himself by saying, "*He* was always with them at the *sheering time*."

Anecdote of the Celebrated Mirabeau.—Mirabeau, whose figure and countenance were ugly even to deformity, was accused and tried for seduction.—He was his own Counsel, and addressing the Court, said, "Gentlemen, have the goodness to put my portrait to the Bar, and then decide upon my innocence or guilt." Notwithstanding his plainness, however, a lady of distinction was so madly in love with him, that having vowed never to survive the loss of his affection, she was true to her oath, and perished by the fumes of charcoal, which she purposely inhaled, upon the desertion of her faithless lover.

THIS WORLD THE BEST AND THE WORST.

The best of all worlds is that we live in,
To lend and to spend—to invite and to give in;
But to borrow or beg, or to get a man's own,
It is the worst world that ever was known.

TRUE WITCHCRAFT.

An Italian lady, the wife of the marshall d'Ancre, having had great ascendancy over Mary de Medicis, queen of France, after her death was brought to trial on a charge of witchcraft. Being asked what potent spell," she had used to fascinate the queen: "The potent spell," she replied, "by which a strong mind fascinates a week one."

Xeuxis never attempted to finish his works with rapidity; and when a person reproached him for his tardiness, he said, the reason of his slow progress was "That he painted for eternity." His last picture was an old woman: it was so comical and ridiculous, that he is said to have died with laughing at it.

A Cyprian being examined in a Court of Justice, a Councel asked her if she came there as a *modest* women? "No Sir, (replied she) I do not, that which has been the *ruin* of me, has been the *making* of you—I mean *impudence*, Sir."

Human Life.—A chemist of Brighton has furnished the following curious and interesting remark on the shortness of human life:—Of 1000 persons, 23 die in the birth; 280 from teething, convulsions, and worms, 35 from small-pox; 7 in the measles; 160 of fevers; 14 of apoplexy and lethargy; & 41 of dropsy; omitting other diseases not so well ascertained; so that only 78 of 1000 attain what may be deemed old age. Or it may be taken in another point of view; of 1000 persons, 260 die within the first year 80 in the second; 40 in the third; 24 in the fourth; and within the first eight years of life, 446, or almost one-half of the number, are cut off by premature death. Sickly years are from one in four, to one in six, or seven to the healthy. December, January, and April, are from observation, found to be the most sickly months and June the most healthy in the year. January is to June as eleven to one.

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